

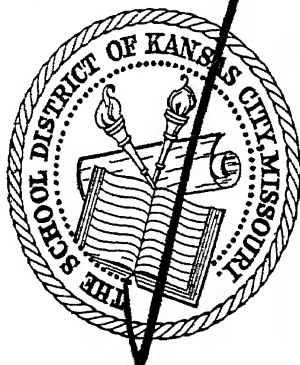
DAMAGE BOOK

Debate Index

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DEBATE INDEX

THIRD EDITION



PITTSBURGH
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1919



Preface to the Third Edition

This index was begun as a card index to the debaters manuals in the Reference Department of this Library. The increasing number of such manuals and the frequent requests for material on debates made it seem desirable to combine in one list the indexes to all the manuals, thus bringing references to all the material on one subject together and saving the time required to consult the index of each book. The card index has been so useful here that it has been printed, in the hope that it may also be useful elsewhere. Under each subject are given the proposition for debate, page references to the manuals, and notes indicating the material to be found there, whether briefs, references, specimen debates or synopses of debates.

The "Debates" of this Library, included in the list of books indexed, is a loose-leaf book containing briefs and references copied from various sources or supplementing lists to be found elsewhere. The Carnegie Library "Reference lists" referred to are manuscript lists, usually not very extensive, compiled in response to requests.

This edition combines the second edition, published November 1, 1912, with the three supplements published between that date and March 1917, together with a few additions which have accumulated since the date of the third supplement.

September 1, 1919.

Debate Index

Books Indexed

To September 1, 1919

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Alden. Art of debate. 1900 | r 808.5 A35 |
| <i>The same</i> | 808.5 A35 |
| Askew. Pros and cons. 1906 | r 028 A83 |
| <i>The same</i> , rewritten and enlarged [1911.] | r 028 A83a |
| Berkhof. Subjects and outlines. 1918. | r 808 B45 |
| Bliss. Encyclopedia of social reform. 1897 | qr 303 B55 |
| ——— New encyclopedia of social reform. 1908 | qr 303 B55a |
| Brookings & Ringwalt. Briefs for debate. 1906 | r 028 B77 |
| <i>The same</i> | 028 B77 |
| Brown. Minimum wage. 1915 | r 331.2 B79m |
| Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Debates. 3v.
Type-written book of references | |
| Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Reference lists.
Manuscript lists. | |
| Carpenter. Debate outlines on public questions. 1912 | r 028 C22 |
| Chicago University. Literacy test. 1916 | qr 325 C43 |
| <i>The same</i> | q 325 C43 |
| Chicago University. The recall. 1912 | r 321.8 C43 |
| <i>The same</i> | 321.8 C43 |
| Craig. Pros and cons. 1897 | r 028 C86 |
| <i>The same</i> | 028 C86 |

Debaters' handbook series.

Duplicate copies of this series may be borrowed for home use from the Lending Department.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|------|
| *no.1. | Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. | | |
| | 1915.... | r 331.3 | B42a |
| no.2. | Child labor. 1915. | r 331.3 | B87a |
| no.3. | Employment of women 1911. | r 331.4 | B87 |
| no.4. | Capital punishment. 1917. | r 343.2 | F21a |
| no.5. | Direct primaries. 1918. | r 324 | F21a |
| no.6. | Election of United States senators. 1909 | r 324 | F21s |
| no.7. | Enlargement of the United States navy. 1910. | r 359 | F21a |
| no.8. | Municipal ownership. 1918 | r 352 | J35 |
| no.9. | Federal control of interstate corporations. 1915. | r 351.8 | P48a |

*These numbers have been assigned arbitrarily for convenience in reference

Debaters' handbook series—continued

no.10.	Income tax 1917	r 336.2	P48a
no.11.	Initiative and referendum 1914	r 321.8	P48a
no.12.	Parcels post 1911	r 383	P48
no.13.	Woman suffrage. 1916	r 324.3	P48a2
no.14.	Central bank of the United States. 1910	r 332.11	R53
no.15.	Commission plan of municipal government 1909	r 352	R53
no.16.	Open versus closed shop. 1911	r 331.88	R53
no.17.	Compulsory insurance 1912	r 331.2	B87
no.18.	Government ownership of railroads. 1916-19	r 385	P48a
no.19.	Trade unions. 1913	r 331.88	B87
no.20.	Reciprocity 1913...	r 337.9	R53
no.21.	Free trade and protection. 1912..	r 337	M89
no.22.	Conservation of natural resources 1913.	r 351.711	F21
no.23.	World peace, international arbitration and disarmament. 1916	r 341.6	R28a
no.24.	Government ownership of telegraph and telephone. 1914.	r 351.8	J49
no.25.	Single tax. 1917	r 336.22	B87a
no.26.	Monroe doctrine 1916.	r 327.73	P48a
no.27.	The recall, including the recall of judges and judicial decisions. 1915	r 321.8	P48s
no.28.	Federal control of interstate corporations. 1915	r 351.8	P48a
no.29.	Mothers' pensions. 1915	r 351.5	B87
no.30.	National defense. v 1-2. 1915-17..	r 355.973	S46
no.31.	Immigration. 1917.	r 325.1	R28a
no.32.	Unemployment. 1915	r 331	J35
no.33.	Prohibition of the liquor traffic. 1917	r 178	B42a
no.34.	American merchant marine 1916	r 387	P48
no.35.	Minimum wage. 1917.	r 331.2	R28a
no.36.	Military training in schools and colleges. 1917	r 355.07	V17
no.37.	City manager plan of government. 1918.	r 352.021	M11

Debaters' handbook series, abridged.

*no.3.	Government ownership of the telegraph. 1912.	r 351.8	P48s
no.4.	Ship subsidy. 1913.	r 387	C58
no.5.	Independence for the Philippines. 1913.	r 325.3	T27
no.6.	Minimum wage 1913	r 331.2	R28
no.7.	The six-year presidential term. 1913.	r 353	P16
no.8.	Panama canal tolls. 1913	r 386	P48
no.9.	National defense. 1915	r 355.973	S46a
no.10.	Military training. 1915.	r 355.07	B12
no.11.	Athletics. 1917..	r 371.74	J35
no.12.	Non-resistance. 1916	r 172	P26

Denney.	Argumentation and debate. 1910	r 808.5	D43
	<i>The same</i>	808.5	D43

*These numbers have been assigned arbitrarily for convenience in reference.

- Fanning. Fortification of the Panama canal. 1912 . . . r 341.3 F21
The same 341.3 F21
- Foster. Argumentation and debating. 1908 . . . r 808.5 F81
The same 808.5 F81
The same, rev. ed. 1917 . . . r 808.5 F81a
The same 808.5 F81a
- Foster. Essentials of exposition and argument 1911 . . . 808.5 F81e
- Gardner & Hillquit. Must we arm? 1916. r 355.973 G18
- Gibson. Handbook for literary and debating societies. 1898 r 028 G37
The same. 1909. r 028 G37a
- Great debates in American history. 14v. [1913.] . . . r 815 G82
 Indexed in part
- Hill & White. Debate on socialism. 1913 qr 335 H55
- Independent. May 29, 1913-April 2, 1917. v.74-90 qr 071 I24
- Independent. Both sides. 1915 qr 028 I24
The same q 028 I24
- Intercollegiate debates v 1-7. 1909-17. r 028 P35
The same 028 P35
 v 1 is referred to in the "Debate index" as Pearson
- Iowa High School Debating League. Annual statement
 (4th), 1909/10. 1909 r 352 I259
- Iowa University debates.
 no.1. Commission form of government 1909 r 352 I25
 no.2. Income tax. 1910. r 336.24 I25
 no.3. Closed shop. 1911 r 331.88 I25
 no.4. Shipping subsidies. 1912 r 387 I25
 no.5. Federal charters. 1913 r 351.8 I25
 no.6. Literacy test. 1914 r 325.1 I25
- Jerôme. Syllabus on capital punishment. 1901 . . . r 343.2 C69
- Johnsen. The recall. 1911 r 321.8 J35
The same 321.8 J35
- Literary digest. Feb. 26, 1916. v.52, no.9 qr 051 L741d
- Lodge & Lowell. The Lodge-Lowell debate on the proposed
 league of nations. 1919. r 341.6 L76
The same 341.6 L76
- Lyon. Elements of debating. 1913. r 808.5 L99
The same 808.5 L99
- Matson. References for literary workers 1893 r 028 M47
The same rj 028 M47
- Maxim. Leading opinions both for and against national de-
 fense. 1916 r 355.973 M52
The same 355.973 M52l

- National Child Labor Committee.** Child labor bulletin. Feb.
1916. v.4, no.4, pt.2. r 331.3 N15c v.4
- National Civic Federation.** Shall the government own and operate the railroads, the telegraph and telephone systems?
Shall the municipalities own their utilities? 1915 . . . r 351.8 N15
- National Economic League, Boston.** Initiative and referendum. 1912. r 321.8 N15
The same. 321.8 N15
- North Carolina University.** Initiative and referendum.
[1913.] r 321.8 N45
- North Carolina University.** Public discussion and debate.
1914. r 028 N45
- Oklahoma University.** City manager plan. [1918.] . . . r 352.021 O22
- Oklahoma University.** Monroe doctrine. [1916.] . . . r 327.73 O22
- Oklahoma University.** Selling munitions of war. 1915. . . r 341.3 O22
- Oklahoma University.** Single tax. 1915. r 336.22 O22
- Oklahoma University.** Workman's compensation. 1915. r 331.823 O22
- Oregon High School Debating League.** Announcements for the year 1910/11-1916/17 r 374.4 O28
- Pattee.** Practical argumentation. 1909. r 808.5 P31
The same. 808.5 P31
- Pearson.** See Intercollegiate debates.
- Ringwalt.** Briefs on public questions. 1906. r 028 R47
The same. 1905. 028 R47
- Robbins.** High school debate book. 1911. r 028 R53
The same. 028 R53
- Rowton.** How to conduct a debate. r 028 R81
The same. 028 R81
- Shurter & Francis.** Educational tests for immigrants. 1915. r 325 S56
- Shurter & Taylor.** Both sides of 100 public questions. 1914. r 028 S56a
The same. 1913. 028 S56
- Speaker [quarterly].** v.1-v.7, no.4. (whole no.1-28.) 1905-12. 808.8 S741
- Taft & Bryan.** Proposal for a league to enforce peace. 1916. r 172 T13
- Thomas.** Manual of debate. 1910. r 808.5 T37
The same. 808.5 T37
- United States—House.** Pros and cons for prohibition. [1914.] . 178 U25
- University debaters' annual,** 1914/15-1917/18. r 028 U252

- Washington (state). State College.** Local vs. state control of
local public service utilities. 1917r 016.3528 W27
- Washington (state) University.** Bulletin.
no.3. State roads and permanent highways. 1912. .r 351.811 W27
no.4. Recall of judges. 1912...r 321.8 W27
no.6. Single tax. 1913...r 336.22 W27
no.9. Immigration. 1913.r 325.1 W27
no.13. Taxation of land values. 1914.... . .r 016.3362 W27
no.14. Government ownership of telegraph and telephone.
1914....r 351.8 W27
no.20. Military training in the public schools. 1916 r 016.35507 W27
- Welday.** Debaters' manual. 1916r 028 W47
The same028 W47
- Wisconsin University—Department of debating and public
discussion** Bulletin, March 1908—dater 378.1 W81
Included in the bulletins of the University Extension Division
- Yale University Debating Association.** Discussion of woman
suffrage. 1914.r 324.3 Y13

Organization and Procedure

A few selected references

- Lyman, Rollo L.**r 378.1 W81 no.209
Debating societies; organization and procedure. 1908 (Wisconsin
University. Bulletin no.209.)
Suggestions for organization; constitution and by-laws; rules of order, order of
debate.
The same. Ed.2. 1909. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.327).r 378.1 W81 no.327
The same Ed.3. 1911. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.469).r 378.1 W81 no.469
- [**Lyman, Rollo L.**]r 378.1 W81 no.391
How to judge a debate. 1910 (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.391.)
The same. Ed.2. 1911. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.442).r 378.1 W81 no.442
- Lyman, Rollo L.**r 378.1 W81 no.260
Principles of effective debating. Rev. ed 1908. (Wisconsin Uni-
versity. Bulletin no.260.)
The value of debating as a disciplinary study; suggestions as to the proper meth-
ods of investigation and accumulating material; an outline of the principles of
analysis, evidence and rebuttal.
The same. Ed.3. 1911. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.406.)r 378.1 W81 no.406
The same. Ed.4. 1912. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin
no.487.)r 378.1 W81 no.487

[Lyman, Rollo L.]

r 378.1 W81 no.443

Suggested constitution for triangular debating leagues. Rev. ed
1911. (Wisconsin University. Bulletin no.443.)

Includes order of debate.

Lyon, Leverett Samuel

808.5 L99

Elements of debating. 1913.

The same r 808.5 L99

Phelps, Edith M. *comp.*

028 P48

Debaters' manual. 1915. p.95-100, 110-113, 118.

Instructions for judges; order of debate.

The same r 028 P48

Pittsburgh University.

r 028 P67

Report on inter high school debates, and manual of debate for
secondary schools, 1915/16. 1915. (Bulletin, v.11, no.27.)

Contains suggested constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations for debate,
list of topics for debate.

Topics

Absenteeism.

Askew, 1906, p 1: Briefs and references.

Accidents, Industrial.

Debaters' handbook ser., no.17: References and selected articles.

Addison and Montaigne. See Montaigne and Addison.

Adult suffrage. See Suffrage.

Adulteration of food. See Food adulteration.

Advertising.

Public control of advertising. Askew, 1906, p.3 Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.4: Briefs.

Advowsons, Sale of.

Askew, 1906, p 4: Briefs and references.

Æneid and Iliad. See Iliad and Æneid.

Agassiz and Darwin. See Darwin and Agassiz.

Age pensions. See Old age pensions.

Agricultural banks. See Banks, Agricultural.

Agricultural coöperation and agricultural credit.

Rural credit and agricultural co-operation. North Carolina University, p.31: References.

Agriculture.

Agricultural depression; should remedies be sought? Askew, 1906, p.6: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 7: Briefs.

Agriculture offers as good opportunities to young men as the professions do. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Thorough (or deep) cultivation. Askew, 1906, p 208. Briefs.

Aldrich currency plan.

The Aldrich currency plan should be adopted in the United States. Shurter, p.220: Briefs and references.

Alexander the Great and Cæsar.

Was the life of Alexander the Great more influential on contemporaneous and subsequent history than the life of Julius Cæsar? Matson, p.32: Briefs and references.

Alexander the Great and Hannibal.

Who was the greater general, Hannibal or Alexander? Rowton, p.224: References. p. 273

Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Napoleon.

Which was the greatest hero, Alexander, Cæsar or Bonaparte? Rowton, p.225: References. p. 289

Alfred the Great and Washington.

Was Alfred the Great as great and good as Washington? Matson, p 112: Briefs and references.

Alien land law (California). See **California alien land law.**

Aliens.

Any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by and at peace with the United States should be arrested and deported. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Allotments and small holdings extension.

Askew, 1906, p 7. Briefs and references.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Should Germany cede Alsace-Lorraine? Askew, 1906, p.8: Briefs and references.

Ambition.

Is ambition a vice or a virtue? Rowton, p 210: References. p 269

Amendment to constitutions. See **Constitutions.—United States.** Constitution.

America. Discovery.

Has the discovery of America been beneficial to the world? Rowton, p 210: References p 271

American Protective Association.

The principles of the American Protective Association deserve the support of American citizens Brookings, p.19. Briefs and references—Shurter, p.182 Briefs and references.

The American revolution and the Civil war.

Was the Revolution an event of United States history more important and influential than the Civil war? Matson, p.81: Briefs and references.

See also **Lincoln and Washington.**

American women and French women. See **French women and American women.**

Amusements and the church. See **Church, The.**

Anarchism.

Askew, 1906, p 11: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.9: Briefs.—Bliss, 1897, p.56, 64: Arguments for and against.—Bliss, 1908, p.42, 50. Arguments for and against.

Anger.

Is anger a vice or a virtue? Rowton, p 210: References. p 278

Anglican church. See **England, Church of.**

Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Askew, 1906, p 13: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p 11 Briefs.

Anglo-Saxon peoples.

America and England; union of the English-speaking race. Askew, 1906, p 9. Briefs and references.

Animals.

Are brutes endowed with reason? Rowton, p 192. Briefs and references. p. 243

Have animals intelligence? Gibson, p 19: Briefs and references.

Rights of animals. Askew, 1906, p.195: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.12: Briefs.

See also Human mind and brute mind.

Annexation of boroughs. *See* Cities.

Anti-trust law, 1890. *See* Sherman anti-trust law.

Arbitration, Commercial.

Askew, 1906, p.15: Briefs.

Arbitration, Compulsory industrial.

Bliss, 1897, p.85: Arguments for and against.

Boards of arbitration with compulsory powers should be established to settle disputes between employers and wage-earners. Ringwalt, p.210: Briefs and references.—Welday, p 67: Briefs and references.

Capital and labor should be compelled to settle their disputes in legally established courts of arbitration. Debaters' handbook ser., no 1: Briefs, references and selected articles.—University debaters' annual, 1916/17, p 191: Briefs and references.

A compulsory arbitration law should be enacted to settle all labor disputes on railroads and other common carriers. Independent. Nov. 6, 1916. v.88, p.260: Briefs and references.

Compulsory arbitration should be adopted for all labor controversies involving railroads and other public service companies. University debaters' annual, 1917/18, p.1: Briefs, speeches and references.

Compulsory industrial arbitration. Askew, 1906, p.16: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.13: Briefs.

Congress should enact legislation providing for the compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes in interstate public utilities as a permanent policy. University debaters' annual, 1917/18, p.147: Briefs; speeches and references.

Congress should establish a permanent board of arbitration with compulsory powers to arbitrate and to settle disputes between employers and employees of railroads doing interstate business. University debaters' annual, 1916/17, p.99: Briefs, speeches and references.

The government should settle all disputes between capital and labor. Craig, p.556: Outlines.

Arbitration, Compulsory industrial—continued.

Labor and capital should be compelled to settle their disputes through legally constituted boards of arbitration. Carpenter, p.131. Briefs and references

A national board of arbitration should be created, to have jurisdiction over all railroad disputes. Shurter, p.142: Briefs and references.

Ought arbitration in trade disputes to be enforced by law? Gibson, p.24: Briefs and references.

State boards of arbitration with compulsory powers should be established throughout the United States to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees. Foster, p.353: Speech (affirmative).

There should be a national board of arbitration for matters in dispute between employers and employees on inter-state railroads, and this board should be given compulsory powers. Brookings, p.162: Briefs and references.

Arbitration, International.

Could not arbitration be made a substitute for war? Rowton, p.22: References p.286

In the settlement of international disputes, law can and should be substituted for armed force. Debaters' handbook ser., no.23: Briefs, references and selected articles.

International arbitration; is it a substitute for war? Askew, 1906, p.16: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.14: Briefs.

There should be established an international court having permanent jurisdiction over all international disputes. Shurter, p.252: Briefs and references.

The United States should form a treaty with Great Britain and with France agreeing to arbitrate all disputed questions. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Arctic exploration.

Has Arctic exploration been justified in its results? Matson, p.412: Briefs and references.

Aristocratic and democratic government.

Askew, 1906, p.17. Briefs and references

See also Democracy.

Aristotle and Plato. *See* Plato and Aristotle.**Armaments.**

Armaments are promoters of peace. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Danger of increased armaments. Askew, 1906, p.114: Briefs and references.

Reduction of national armaments. Askew, 1911, p.15: Briefs.

See also Disarmament.

Armed intervention.

Armed intervention for the collection of debts. Speaker, v 2, p 391: Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Debates: Briefs.

Armed intervention is not justifiable on the part of any nation to collect in behalf of private individuals financial claims against any American nation. Pearson, p.223: Synopses and references

Armenian question.

Armenian question and English intervention Askew, 1906, p.18: Briefs and references.

Army (England)

Army short service. Askew, 1906, p.20 Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p 16 Briefs.

Compulsory universal service. Askew, 1911, p.207 Briefs

See also Conscription.

Army (United States) Increase.

The army of the United States should be enlarged. Welday, p.158: Briefs and references

The army of the United States should be enlarged and strengthened. Independent Jan. 4, 1915 v.81, p.36 Briefs and references

The best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase in the army and navy. University debaters' annual, 1914/15, p 1 Speeches and references

Is it good government for the United States to maintain a standing army greater than is actually necessary to enforce the laws of the country? Craig, p.520. Speeches.

Shall we increase our army and navy? Wisconsin University, no 624 Papers, for and against.

The United States army should be increased rather than diminished. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The United States army should be increased to one thousand for each million of our population. Thomas, p.200: Briefs

The United States should immediately and materially increase the army and navy. Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.339: Speeches.

Art.

Should not all national works of art be entirely free to the public? Rowton, p.207. References. p 291

Art, British.

Is British art declining? Gibson, p.27. Briefs and references.

Art and morality.

Does art, in its principles and works, imply the moral? Is art amenable to an ethical standard? Matson, p 365: Briefs and references.

Art and religion.

Is the influence of the fine arts favorable to religion? Matson, p.366: Briefs and references.

Art and science.

Are art and science antagonistic? Is the general prevalence of natural science prejudicial to the cultivation of high art? Matson, p.362. Briefs and references

Art unions.

Do the associations entitled "art unions" tend to promote the spread of the fine arts? Rowton, p.208: References ¶.293

Asiatic immigration. *See Immigration, Asiatic.*

Asset currency.

National banks should be permitted to issue notes based on their general assets. Ringwalt, p.143: Briefs and references—Shurter, p.188 Briefs and references.

National banks should be permitted to issue, subject to tax and government supervision, notes based on their general assets. Speaker, v.3, p.409: Brief (affirmative).—C. L. of P. Debates Brief (affirmative).

Our national banking laws should be changed so as to provide for the issuance of national bank notes based upon the bank's general assets, and for the establishment of branch banks. Carpenter, p.105. Briefs and references.

A system of asset currency, under federal control, should be established in the United States Pearson, p.191: Synopses of speeches, and references.

Astronomy and geology.

Does the study of astronomy tend more to expand the mind than the study of geology? Is the study of geology of more practical benefit than the study of astronomy? Matson, p.261: Briefs and references.

Athanasian creed.

Should the rubric requiring its public recitation be removed? Askew, 1911, p.17: Briefs.

Atheists.

Are there tribes of atheists? Matson, p.472 Briefs and references.

Athletics.

Intercollegiate athletics promote the best interests of colleges. Thomas, p.186: Briefs.

Intercollegiate athletics should be abolished. Foster, rev. ed., p.82: Brief (affirmative).—Speaker, v.7, p.295: Brief (negative).

Interscholastic and intercollegiate athletic contests as now carried on in American schools and colleges are desirable. Welday, p.152: Briefs and references.

Interscholastic athletic contests are of more value to the participants than literary contests. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Athletics—continued.

Our present system of interschool and intercollegiate athletics is detrimental and its replacement by universal athletics under educational control would be desirable. Debaters' handbook ser., abridged, no. 11: Briefs, references and selected articles. } *Ref. 796 4 5652*
Ref. 796 4 5651

Should not practice in athletic games form a part of every system of education? Rowton, p. 229. References. p. 293

See also Foot-ball.—Sport.

Atomic theory.

Does the atomic theory find in science sufficient confirmation to establish its validity? Matson, p. 387. Briefs and references.

Authority (in religion).

Authority as the basis of religious belief. Askew, 1906, p. 21. Briefs and references.

Authors and publishers.

Authors and publishers; are the former inequitably treated? Askew, 1906, p. 22. Briefs.

Authors' pensions. *See* Pensions.**Automobile license.**

Should the federal government license automobile drivers? Foster, p. 351. Analysis.

Bachelors.

Taxation of bachelors. Askew, 1906, p. 23, Askew, 1911, p. 20. Briefs. *Westm. 170: 531-35 (pro)*. *No. Amer. 184: 332-34*

Bacon, Francis.

Are the character and career of Lord Bacon, as a whole, indefensible? Was the character of Bacon deserving of the approbation of posterity? Matson, p. 94. Briefs and references.

Bacon and Newton.

Has the philosophy of Bacon contributed more to the progress of physical sciences than the discoveries of Newton? Matson, p. 379. Briefs and references.

Bacon-Shakespeare question.

Is it probable that Lord Bacon is the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare? Matson, p. 300. Briefs and references.

Bakehouse, Municipal. *See* Municipal ownership.**Balance of power.**

Is the so called balance of power the best practicable arrangement for promoting and preserving just and harmonious relations between the European powers? Is the federation of European nations desirable and practicable? Matson, p. 183. Briefs and references.

Ballot.

Abolition of plural voting. Askew, 1911, p 182 Briefs

Compulsory voting. Askew, 1906, p.223. Briefs and references —

C L of P. Reference lists.

One man one vote. Askew, 1906, p.162. Briefs.

Second ballots. Askew, 1906, p.198: Briefs and references — Askew, 1911, p.206. Briefs.

See also Preferential voting.—Short ballot.

Balzac and Hugo.

Is Balzac a greater novelist than Hugo? Matson, p 339. Briefs and references.

Bank deposits, Guarantee of.

Deposits in state banks should be guaranteed by the states granting charters to these banks, and deposits in national banks should be guaranteed by the national government Welday, p 104: Briefs and references.

A guarantee bank deposit system similar to the one in use in Oklahoma is desirable. Foster, Essentials, p.130 Briefs and speech (negative).

The national government should guarantee the repayment of bank deposits in national banks. C.L. of P. Debates: References.

There should be some legislation providing for the guarantee of bank deposits. Pearson, p.305: Report of speeches, and references. —Shurter, p.120 Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.

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Bank holidays by act of Parliament Askew, 1906, p.24: Briefs.

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The government tax on state bank-notes should be repealed. Brookings, p.93 Briefs and references—Shurter, p.179: Briefs and references.

See also Asset currency

Bankrupt law.

Should there be a national bankrupt law? Matson, p.169: Briefs and references.

Banks, Agricultural.

Askew, 1906, p.5: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.5: Briefs.

The existing system of banks, trust companies, savings-banks and insurance companies is capable of financing agriculture properly in the United States. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Congress should establish a central bank of issue. Pearson, p.325: Synopses of speeches, and references.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.—C. L of P. Reference lists.

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The federal government should establish a central bank of the United States. Debaters' handbook ser., no.14: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.727 Speeches (negative) and references.—Robbins, p.50: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.249 Briefs and references.

The financial interests of the people of the United States demand that Congress establish a central bank. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.701: Speeches (affirmative).

Banks, National.

National banks should be abolished. Craig, p.358: Outlined for points only.

See also Asset currency.

Barbarian and civilized man.

Which is the more happy, a barbarian or a civilized man? Gibson, p.31 Briefs and references.—Rowton, p.361 Briefs and references.

Beecher and Spurgeon.

Was Beecher a greater preacher than Spurgeon? Matson, p.525: Briefs and references.

Beethoven and Mozart.

Is Beethoven a greater composer than Mozart? Matson, p.372: Briefs and references.

Betterment tax.

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Betting.

Are betting and gambling immoral? Gibson, p.155: Briefs and references.

Bible and geology.

Do modern geological discoveries agree with Holy writ? Rowton, p.288: References. p.285

Bible in the public schools.

The Bible should be taught in the public schools of the United States. Welday, p.33: Briefs and references

Should the Bible be read, as a religious exercise, in the public schools? Matson, p.239: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Askew, 1906, p.27: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.24: Briefs.—Bliss, 1897, p.160: Arguments for and against—Bliss, 1908, p.114: Arguments for and against.

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Bimetalism—*continued*.

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See also Gold (currency).—Silver (currency).

Biography and history. *See* History and biography.

Bismarck and Gladstone.

Is Bismarck a greater statesman than Gladstone? Matson, p.101
Briefs and references.

Blasphemy laws; their abolition.

Askew, 1906, p.30 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.27.
Briefs.

Blue sky legislation.

The so-called "blue sky" legislation is for the best interest of the United States. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Boer war.

Was the Boer war justifiable? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Bonaparte, Napoleon. *See* Napoleon.**Booth, William.**

General Booth's employment system as outlined in "Darkest England" should be adopted in this country. Brookings, p.160. Briefs and references—Shurter, p.28. Briefs and references.

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Askew, 1906, p.30; Askew, 1911, p.28: Briefs.

The boycott is a legitimate means of securing concessions from employers. Carpenter, p.200. Briefs and references. **p188**

British art. *See* Art, British.**British empire.** Communication.

Inter-imperial communication Askew, 1906, p.123: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.117 Briefs

British empire. Federation.

British imperial federation Askew, 1906, p.108: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.97: Briefs.

Ought our empire to federate? Gibson, p.96: Briefs and references.

Brown, John

Was John Brown's raid into Virginia to rescue slaves unjustifiable? Was John Brown's execution justifiable? Should John Brown be regarded as a hero and martyr, or as a fanatic? Matson, p.129: Briefs and references.

Browning and Tennyson.

Is Browning a greater poet than Tennyson? Matson, p.317: Briefs and references.

Browning, Mrs and Eliot, George. *See* Eliot, George, and Browning, Mrs.

Brussels sugar convention.

Shall the Brussels sugar convention be denounced? Askew, 1906, p.203: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.222. Briefs.

Brute mind and human mind. *See* Human mind and brute mind.

Brutus and Cæsar.

Was Brutus justified in killing Cæsar? Rowton, p.269: References. p.267

Bryant and Longfellow.

Is Bryant a greater poet than Longfellow? Matson, p.322: Briefs and references.

Buddhism.

Has Buddhism, in its essential principles and spirit, more of truth and good than of error and evil? Is Buddhism more unlike than like Christianity? Matson, p.473: Briefs and references.

Bunyan and Thomas à Kempis.

Has Bunyan's "Pilgrim's progress" exerted as much influence as Kempis's "Imitation of Christ"? Matson, p.514: Briefs and references.

Burial, Premature.

Premature burial; are preventive means necessary? Askew, 1906, p.183; Askew, 1911, p.185: Briefs.

Burns and Byron. *See* Byron and Burns.

Byron.

Are Lord Byron's writings moral in their tendency? Rowton, p.266: References. p.275

Byron and Burns.

Which was the greater poet, Byron or Burns? Rowton, p.266: References. p.287

Byron and Shelley.

Was Byron a greater poet than Shelley? Matson, p.312: Briefs and references.

Byron and Wordsworth. *See* Wordsworth and Byron.

Cabinet government (England)

Government by cabinet. Askew, 1906, p.31 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.28: Briefs.

Cabinet ministers (United States).

Cabinet ministers ought to have seats and the right to speak in Congress. Brookings, p.40: Briefs and references

The members of the president's cabinet should be ex-officio members of Congress. C. L. of P. Debates. References.

Cabinet ministers (United States)—*continued*

Members of the president's cabinet should have seats and a voice in discussions in both houses of Congress Intercollegiate debates, v.4, p.1: Speeches and references—Welday, p 50 Briefs and references.

Members of the president's cabinet should have the right to be present and speak in the House of representatives Thomas, p.164 Briefs and references.

Should members of the Cabinet have seats on the floor of Congress, and a voice in its debates? Matson, p 157: Brief and references.

Cabinet system and congressional system.

Cabinet system of government is preferable to the congressional system. Brookings, p.37: Briefs and references.

The United States should adopt a cabinet system of government. Shurter, p.144: Briefs and references.

Cabinet system of state government.

The system of government in Oregon would be improved by the adoption of the national cabinet plan for the executive department, allowing the governor and cabinet members to introduce and debate measures in the legislature. Oregon League, 1911/12, p 9: References.

Cæsar, Alexander the Great, Napoleon. See Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Napoleon.

Cæsar and Alexander the Great See Alexander the Great and Cæsar.

Cæsar and Brutus. See Brutus and Cæsar.

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California's anti-alien land legislation was justifiable. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

California's recent anti-alien land legislation was unjustified. Independent. Oct. 16, 1913. v.76, p.141. Briefs and references.

The policy of the state of California as embodied in the alien land bill should be adopted by Oregon. Oregon League, 1913/14, p.18: References.

Calvin and Luther. See Luther and Calvin.

Calvin and Servetus.

Is Calvin's part in procuring the condemnation and death of Servetus deserving of censure? Matson, p 521: Briefs and references.

Calvin and Wesley.

Has the influence of Wesley in the promotion of religious thought and life been greater than that of Calvin? Matson, p.519: Briefs and references.

Campaign funds.

All contributions of \$100 and over to political parties should be publicly accounted for by the officers receiving them. Thomas, p.174: Briefs and references.

Canada. Annexation to the United States

The annexation of Canada by peaceable means would be an economic advantage to the United States. Thomas, p.206: Briefs.

Canada should be annexed to the United States. Brookings, p 59. Briefs and references—Shurter, p 47. Briefs and references

Canada; should she join the United States? Askew, 1906, p 32. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.29. Briefs.

It would be to the advantage of Canada to become a part of the United States. Carpenter, p.121. Briefs and references.

Would the political union of Canada with the United States be a benefit to both countries? Is the commercial union of Canada and the United States desirable? Does it seem likely to be "the manifest destiny" of Canada to become a sovereign and independent republic? Matson, p 182. Briefs and references

Canada. Reciprocity with the United States. *See* **Reciprocity.** United States and Canada.

Canals. *See* **Government ownership.** Canals.—Nicaragua canal.—Panama canal.

Canteen.

Abolition of the canteen from the United States army posts was wise. Thomas, p.206. Briefs—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The canteen bill. Great debates, v.11, p 431: Speeches.

Canvassing at parliamentary elections.

Askew, 1906, p.34: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p 32. Briefs.

Capital and labor. *See* **Labor and laboring classes.**

Capital punishment.

Debaters' handbook ser., no 4. References and selected articles.—Jerome: Briefs, references and quotations.

Capital punishment is necessary and should be continued. Wel-day, p.38: Briefs and references.

Capital punishment; its abolition. Askew, 1906, p.34. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 33: Briefs

Capital punishment should be abolished. Brookings, p.57. Briefs and references.—Gibson, p.43: Briefs and references.—Independent. May 10, 1915. v.82, p 264: Briefs and references—Lyon, p.128. Briefs and references.—Robbins, p.44. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.32: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.184: Briefs.

Is capital punishment justifiable? Rowton, p.184-5. Speeches and references.

Life imprisonment, with restricted power of pardon, should be substituted for capital punishment in Oregon. Oregon League, 1911/12, p.19: References.—Oregon League, 1912/13, p.21: References.—Oregon League, 1913/14, p.25: References.

Ought the death penalty to be retained as the punishment for wilful murder? Ought capital punishment to be abolished? Matson, p.160: Briefs and references.

Card-playing. *See* Dancing and card-playing.

Carlyle and Emerson.

As a thinker and writer should Carlyle outrank Emerson? Matson, p.346: Briefs and references

Catechism classes and Sunday-schools. *See* Sunday-schools.

Cathedrals, Nationalization of.

Askew, 1906, p.35: Briefs and references.

Catholic church. *See* Roman Catholic church.

Caucus.

Present system of caucus nomination ought to be abandoned. Brookings, p.27: Briefs and references—Shurter, p.155 Briefs and references.

See also Primaries

Celibacy.

Celibacy of Roman Catholic priests. Askew, 1906, p.36: Briefs.

Censorship of fiction.

Askew, 1911, p.34: Briefs.

Censorship of the stage.

Askew, 1911, p.34: Briefs.

Central America. Antiquities.

Are there good reasons for supposing that the ruins recently discovered in Central America are of very great antiquity? Rowton, p.298: References. p.296

Central banks. *See* Banks, Central.

Centralization and state rights.

Does the successful maintenance of the United States as a nation require that the national government grow in strength? Matson, p.151: Briefs and references.

The present distribution of power between the federal and state governments is not adapted to modern conditions and calls for readjustment in the direction of further centralization. Robbins, p.79 Briefs and references—Speaker, v.2, p.385: Synopsis of speeches.—C. L. of P. Debates: Synopsis of speeches, references.

Channel tunnel. *See* English channel tunnel.

Character.

Are not the rudiments of individual character discernible in childhood? Rowton, p.297: References. p.291

Has nature or education the greater influence in the formation of character? Rowton, p.291: References. p.270

Character, National.

Does national character descend from age to age? Rowton, p.298: References. p.293

Is national character formed more by physical than by moral causes? Has climate a preponderating influence in determining the character and history of a nation? Matson, p.407: Briefs and references.

Charities.

Charitable relief. Askew, 1906, p.38. Briefs

Do charity organization societies do good or harm? Gibson, p.48.

Briefs and references.

Free shelters and refuges. Askew, 1906, p.99. Briefs

Free soup kitchens, clothing, coals, etc. Askew, 1906, p.100. Briefs.

See also Outdoor relief.

Charity Organization Society; methods and work.

Askew, 1906, p.39: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.37: Briefs.

Charlemagne and Hildebrand.

Did Charlemagne have more influence on mediæval history than Hildebrand? Matson, p.46: Briefs and references.

Charles I.

Was the execution of Charles I justifiable? Matson, p.62: Briefs and references.—Rowton, p.202: Briefs and references p.257

Charles II and Richard III. *See* Richard III and Charles II.

Charter, Federal. *See* Federal charter and federal control.

Chatterton and Cowper.

Which was the greater poet, Chatterton or Cowper? Rowton, p.204: References. p.287

Chaucer and Spenser.

Is Chaucer a greater poet than Spenser? Matson, p.291: Briefs and references.

Which was the greater poet, Chaucer or Spenser? Rowton, p.206: References. p.290

Chess.

Is not the game of chess a good intellectual and moral exercise? Rowton, p.209: References. p.299

Chicago strike injunctions.

The injunctions issued by the federal judges against the Chicago strikers were unjustifiable. Brookings, p.197: Briefs and references.

Child labor.

Bliss, 1908, p.177: Arguments against—Debaters' handbook ser., no.2: References and selected articles—Great debates, v.11, p.288: Speeches.

A brief for the Keating-Owen bill. National Child Labor Committee. Child labor bulletin. Feb. 1916. v.4, no.4, pt.2.

Child-labour, "half-timers." Askew, 1906, p.40: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.39: Briefs.

The employment of children in factories and similar industries should be forbidden. Shurter, p.150. Briefs and references.

Child labor—continued.

North Carolina should enact a law prohibiting all children under fourteen years of age from working in any mill, factory or manufacturing plant North Carolina University, p.22. Briefs and references

Should the half-time system be abolished? Gibson, p.113: Briefs and references.

Child marriage.

Prohibition of child-marriages in India Askew, 1906, p.116
Briefs and references

Children.

Society is acting wisely in placing the moral and physical welfare of children in the care of the public schools C. L. of P. Reference lists.

China.

Does China profit by opening her doors? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

It is for the best interests of civilization that the integrity of the Chinese empire should be preserved. Carpenter, p.111. Briefs and references.

The United States should insist that the open door policy, as laid down by John Hay, be strictly respected by all nations. Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.209: Speeches and references

China-Japan war.

The victory of Japan over China was for the interest of civilization. Brookings, p.192. Briefs and references.

Chinese immigration. See Immigration, Chinese.

Chinese in the United States. See Immigration, Chinese.

Chinese labor.

Chinese labour; should it be employed in the Transvaal? Askew, 1906, p.41: Briefs and references.

Chivalry.

Was chivalry in its character and influence more good than evil? Matson, p.42: Briefs and references.

Christian science.

The doctrine of Christian science is justifiable. Shurter, p.152: Briefs and references.

Christian socialism.

Askew, 1906, p.45. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.41: Briefs.

Christian union.

Is Christian union to become organized? Matson, p.483: Briefs and references.

Reunion of Christendom Askew, 1906, p.44: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.40: Briefs.

Christianity.

Christianity; is dogma a necessity? Askew, 1906, p 45: Briefs and references.

See also Creeds—Sects.

Christianity and modern civilization.

Has Christianity been the most potent factor in the production of modern civilization? Matson, p 50: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists

Christians as soldiers. *See* War.

Church, The.

Are social problems within the sphere of the churches? Askew, 1906, p.46. Briefs and references.

Are the churches on the down grade? Gibson, p.51: Briefs and references.

Are the Protestant churches losing their hold on the masses? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Is it part of the duty of a church to provide amusements? Gibson, p 14: Briefs and references.

Is the Christian church to blame for having incurred the alienation of working men? Gibson, p 58. Briefs and references.

Is the pulpit losing its power? Gibson, p.161. Briefs and references.

Ought the church to advocate social reform? Gibson, p.55: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.45. Briefs and references.

Church and state.

Is the union of church and state a benefit to any nation? Matson, p.168: Briefs and references.

Church of England. *See* England, Church of.

Church of Scotland. *See* Scotland, Church of.

Church of Wales. *See* Wales, Church of.

Church property. Taxation.

Church property should be free from taxation. Berkhof, p 171: Briefs.

Should church property which is used exclusively for public worship be taxed? Should church buildings, with their lots and furnishings, be exempt from taxation? Matson, p.211: Briefs and references.

Church unity.

The union of all churches is desirable and practicable. Berkhof, p.187: Briefs.

Cicero.

Are the character and career of Cicero deserving of more admiration than censure? Matson, p.90: Briefs and references.

Cicero and Demosthenes. *See* Demosthenes and Cicero.

Cities.

The annexation of boroughs is beneficial to a city. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Are great cities, considered in themselves and in their influence, a greater evil than good? Matson, p.531: Briefs and references.

Cities. Home rule. See **Municipal home rule.**

City and country.

Advantages and disadvantages of the city, town and country child. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

For young people life in the country is morally more wholesome than life in the city. Berkhof, p.185: Briefs

Is country life preferable, on the whole, to city life? Matson, p.532. Briefs and references.

Which is to be preferred, a town or a country life? Rowton, p.507. References. P 299

City manager plan.

Debaters' handbook ser., no.37: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Oklahoma University. Arguments for and against, and references

All American cities should adopt the Dayton, Ohio, city manager plan of municipal government. Independent. April 3, 1916. v.86, p.40. Briefs and references.

The city manager form of government should be adopted by all New England cities of over 100,000 population, except Boston. University debaters' annual, 1915/16, p.145: Briefs, speeches and references.

The city manager plan of government should be adopted by American municipalities. Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.111: Speeches and references.

Civil service.

The civil service act should be extended to all department government service. Brookings, p.44. Briefs and references.

A competitive civil service examination is needed in the separate states. Shurter, p.43: Briefs and references.

Civil service. England.

Askew, 1906, p.46. Briefs and references.

Civil service. India.

Appointment of natives. Askew, 1906, p.47: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.115: Briefs.

The Civil war and the American revolution. See **The American revolution and the Civil war.**

Civilization.

Civilization (European) in savage lands. Askew, 1906, p.47: Briefs and references.

Is modern civilization a failure? Gibson, p.61: Briefs and references.

See also Christianity and modern civilization.

Civilized man and barbarian. *See* Barbarian and civilized man.

Classical education.

Are Latin and Greek an essential part of a good education? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Classics *versus* science as a study in schools. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Greek compulsory at the universities. Askew, 1906, p.104: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.104: Briefs.

Is a classical education essential to an American gentleman? Rowton, p.216: References.

Is the study of the Greek and Latin classics necessary to a liberal education? Is the mental discipline and the knowledge gained from the study of the classics superior to that gained from the study of the natural sciences? Should the study of Greek and Latin be considered of greater importance in respect to culture and utility than the study of French and German? Does the study of Greek occupy a disproportionate place in the ordinary college course? Should Greek be considered as essential to a liberal education? or, Should Greek be elective in a college course? Matson, p.252: Briefs and references.

Classics and mathematics.

Which are of the greater importance in education, the classics or mathematics? Rowton, p.190: Briefs and references. p.240

Clay and Webster. *See* Webster and Clay.

Clergy. *See* Ministers of the gospel.

Closed shop and open shop. *See* Open shop and closed shop.

Coal mines. Government ownership *See* Government ownership.

Coal mines.

Coal mines and gold mines. *See* Gold mines and coal mines.

Co-education.

Co-education in colleges is desirable. Brookings, p.178: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Co-education of the sexes. * Askew, 1906, p.78: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.41: Briefs.—Bliss, 1908, p.249: Arguments for and against.

Co-education of the sexes in higher institutions of learning is desirable. Berkhof, p.180: Briefs.—Matson, p.244: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.36: Briefs and references.

Coleridge and Wordsworth. *See* Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Collectivism. *See* Socialism.

Colleges and universities.

Are college-bred men, as a class, superior in mental attainments and culture to self-educated men? Matson, p 242. Briefs and references.

Are state universities superior, in their principle and operation, to colleges? Matson, p 246: Briefs and references.

A Catholic university for Ireland Askew, 1906, p.36. Briefs and references.

The country college and the city college. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

In a college conducted under Christian auspices students should be required to attend church on Sunday. Thomas, p 186: Briefs

Is a college education the best preparation for practical life? C L of P. Reference lists.

Is the *in loco parentis* system of college government better than the *laissez faire* system? or, Is paternal government the best for college students? Matson, p.249. Briefs and references.

Is the system of education pursued at our universities in accordance with the requirements of the age? Rowton, p.285. References p 288

Some system ought to be adopted by which the degree of A. B. could be obtained from colleges in three years Brookings, p 181: Briefs and references.

A three years' course for the A B degree should be adopted by colleges and universities. Shurter, p 147: Briefs and references.

The universities of America excel those of Europe C. L. of P. Reference lists.

University reform. Askew, 1911, p.249 Briefs.

What are the respective advantages of the large and the small college? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also National university.—Student government.

Colonial preference (England).

Gibson, p 273: Briefs and references.

Columbus and Livingstone.

As discoverer and as man, was Columbus greater than Livingstone? Matson, p 106. Briefs and references.

Comic supplement.

The comic supplement of the newspapers is detrimental to children. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Commerce, Minister of.

Should a minister of commerce be established? Askew, 1906, p.53: Briefs.

Commerce and manufactures.

Has commerce contributed more to the development of modern civilization than manufactures? Matson, p.204: Briefs and references.

Commercialism.

The commercial spirit of the age is undermining the moral sense of the nation. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Commissaries. *See* **Company stores.**

Commission form of government.

All cities having a population of over 25,000 should adopt a commission form of government. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.361. Speeches and references

American cities should adopt a commission form of government Iowa High School Debating League, 1909/10: Briefs and references. —Iowa University debates, no.1: Briefs, references and speeches.—Lyon, p 78: Speeches—Oregon League, 1910/11, p.20: References.—Robbins, p 57: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p 58: Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Debates: Briefs and references

The city of ——— should adopt the commission form of government. North Carolina University, p 30. Briefs and references—Wisconsin University, no.310: Plan, history, arguments, references, the Wisconsin act.—Wisconsin University, no 460: Third revision (without Wisconsin act).

The commission form of government should be adopted in every city in North Carolina having over 7,500 inhabitants. North Carolina University, p.30: Briefs and references.

Commission plan of municipal government Debaters' handbook ser, no.15: Briefs, references and selected articles.

In the larger New England cities all the powers of the city government should be vested in a commission of not more than nine men elected by the voters at large without the assistance of any other representative body. Pearson, p.461. Synopses of speeches, and references—Speaker, v.3, p 404. Brief (affirmative)—C. L. of P. Debates: Briefs.

Common-lands. *See* **Land.**

Communion service. Use of wine. *See* **Wine in the communion service.**

Company stores.

Abolition of commissaries, or company stores. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Competition.

Bliss, 1897, p.316: Arguments for and against.—Bliss, 1908, p.266: Arguments for and against.

Is free competition in production and trade necessary for the best interests of all concerned? Do the benefits of competition in business outweigh its evils? Matson, p.219: Briefs and references.

Compulsory education. *See* **Education, Compulsory.**

Compulsory health insurance. *See* **Insurance, Health.**

Compulsory insurance. *See* **Insurance, State and compulsory.**

Compulsory military service. *See* Military service, Compulsory.

Compulsory vaccination. *See* Vaccination.

Compulsory voting. *See* Ballot.

Congo Free State.

The United States government should inaugurate a movement to bring about reforms in the Congo Free State. Foster, p 428. Specimen debate.

Congress.

It would be better for the business interests of the country to elect a Congress once in eight years C. L. of P. Reference lists

It would greatly improve public service if members of Congress were elected from any district in their own state Brookings, p 36. Briefs and references.

Congressional system and cabinet system. *See* Cabinet system and congressional system.

Conscience.

Is conscience a true moral guide? Can conscience be educated? Matson, p 458. Briefs and references

Conscription.

Military conscription for England. Askew, 1906, p 55: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 45. Briefs.

Ought we to have a conscription in Great Britain? Gibson, p 63: Briefs and references.

Conservation of natural resources.

Great debates, v.10, p 110 Speeches

Federal control of our natural resources should be further strengthened and extended. Shurter, p 83: Briefs and references.

Forest and mineral lands now belonging to the United States should be retained by the federal government. Speaker, v.6, p 313: Speeches and references.

National conservation of natural resources is preferable to state conservation. Oregon League, 1910/11, p.7. References.

The power of the federal government should be paramount to that of the states in the conservation of national resources, limited to forests, water-power and minerals. Debaters' handbook ser., no.22. Briefs, references and selected articles.—Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p 233. Arguments and references.—Robbins, p.65: Briefs and references.

See also Forest preserves.

Conservative and reformer. *See* Reformer and conservative.

Consistency.

Is consistency a vice or a virtue? Gibson, p.66: Briefs and references.

Constabularies. *See* State constabularies.

Constitutional guarantees.

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Conventionality.

Ought we to obey Mrs Grundy? Gibson, p. 110: Briefs and references

Convents and monasteries.

Has monasticism been the cause of more good than evil? Matson, p. 38: Briefs and references.

Ought conventual and monastic institutions to be inspected? Gibson, p. 68: Briefs and references.

Convict labor.

Contract system of employing convict labor ought to be abolished Brookings, p. 165: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p. 41: Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Reference lists

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Copyright.

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An international copyright law is desirable Brookings, p.80:
Briefs and references.

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Briefs and references.

Corporal punishment.

Corporal punishment in schools. Askew, 1906, p.58. Briefs and
references.—Askew, 1911, p 47 Briefs—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Is corporal punishment justifiable? Rowton, p.267: References.

Councilmen.

Should councilmen of American cities be compensated? C L. of
P. Reference lists.

Country and city. *See* City and country.

Country schools.

Consolidation of rural schools. Wisconsin University, no 387
Arguments and references.

Court of final appeal.

Ought we to establish a court of final appeal in capital cases? Gib-
son, p.22: Briefs and references

Cowper and Chatterton. *See* Chatterton and Cowper.

Creeds.

Are church creeds promotive of the interests of Christianity? Should
public assent to a creed be made a condition of church membership?
Matson, p.506. Briefs and references.

See also Athanasian creed

Cremation.

Askew, 1906, p.58: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.48 Briefs.

Should cremation be substituted for earth burial? Matson, p 541
Briefs and references.

Crime.

Is ignorance productive of crime? Matson, p.236: Briefs and
references.

Is poverty more an occasion and provocation of crime than wealth?
Matson, p 530: Briefs and references.

Which does the most to produce crime—poverty, wealth, or igno-
rance? Rowton, p.247. References—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Criminal appeal.

Askew, 1906, p 59 Briefs and references.

Cromwell, Oliver.

Is the character of Oliver Cromwell worthy of our admiration?
Rowton, p.148. Speeches and references. p 141

Was the protectorate of Cromwell an unjustifiable usurpation and
tyranny? Matson, p.64: Briefs and references.

Cromwell and Napoleon. *See* Napoleon and Cromwell.

Crusades.

The crusades were productive of more good than evil. Berkhof, p.169. Briefs—Matson, p.40 Briefs and references.

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Cuba. Annexation to the United States

Great debates, v 3, p.69. Speeches.

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Culture and money. *See* Money and culture.

Currency. *See* Asset currency.—Gold.—Silver.

Dancing and card-playing.

Are such popular amusements as dancing and card-playing harmful in their influence? Matson, p.462: Briefs and references.

Dante and Milton.

Is the "Divine comedy" a greater poem than "Paradise lost"? Matson, p.273. Briefs and references.

Dark races and white races.

Are the intellectual faculties of the dark races of mankind essentially inferior to those of the white? Rowton, p.307 References. p.278

Darwin and Agassiz.

Was Darwin a greater scientist than Agassiz? Matson, p.383: Briefs and references.

Darwin and Newton.

Did Darwin contribute as much to the advancement of science as Newton? Matson, p.383: Briefs and references.

David and Moses. *See* Moses and David.

Daylight saving.

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Death penalty. *See* Capital punishment.

Debate.

Should not greater freedom of expression be encouraged in debate? Rowton, p. 296: References p. 290

Deceased wife's sister.

Askew, 1906, p. 61: Briefs and references.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister; ought it to be legalized in England? Gibson, p. 35 Briefs and references.

Deception.

Can any circumstances justify a departure from truth? Rowton, p. 270: References. p. 272

Is it ever right to deceive? Is falsehood never justifiable? Matson, p. 460: Briefs and references.

See also Hypocrite and liar.

Decimal system.

Askew, 1906, p. 61: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p. 53: Briefs.

Declaration of London.

Askew, 1911, p. 54: Briefs.

Degeneration.

Askew, 1906, p. 62 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p. 64: Briefs.

Democracy.

Bliss, 1908, p. 373: Arguments for and against.

Is representative democracy, in its principles, institutions and operation, the best form of government? Matson, p. 134 Briefs and references.

See also Monarchy and republicanism

Democratic and aristocratic government. *See* Aristocratic and democratic government.

Demosthenes and Cicero.

Was Demosthenes a greater orator than Cicero? Matson, p. 282: Briefs and references.

Which was the greater orator, Demosthenes or Cicero? Rowton, p. 268: References. p. 266

Department stores.

Are our large department stores an injury to the country? Craig, p. 219: Speeches.

Descartes.

Has the philosophy of Descartes, in its general spirit and main features, entered as a permanent element into modern philosophy? Has Descartes contributed more to theology than to science? Is Descartes's proof of the existence of God valid? Is Descartes's inference of being from thought legitimate? Matson, p. 434: Briefs and references

See also Kant.

Dickens and Thackeray. *See* Thackeray and Dickens.

Direct legislation. *See* Referendum.

Direct primaries. *See* Primaries.

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The time is now ripe for the disarmament of nations Shurter, p.255: Briefs and references.

See also Armaments.

Divine comedy and Paradise lost. *See* Dante and Milton.

Division of labor. *See* Labor, Division of.

Divorce.

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Easier divorce Askew, 1911, p.78 Briefs

Liberal laws of divorce are desirable. Berkhof, p.175: Briefs.

Should divorce laws be strict or liberal? Should there be a national divorce law instead of state laws? Matson, p.171. Briefs and references.

The United States should have uniform marriage and divorce laws. Shurter, p.12: Briefs and references.

See also Marriage laws.

Docks, London. *See* Municipal ownership.

Dogma.

Christianity; is dogma a necessity? Askew, 1906, p.45: Briefs and references.

Drama.

Should the drama discuss social questions? Askew, 1906, p.73: Briefs and references.

Dress.

Does modern dress need reform? Gibson, p.78. Briefs and references.

Fashion in dress; is it an evil? Askew, 1906, p.93 Briefs

Drink and opium.

Is drunkenness a greater evil than the excessive use of opium? Matson, p.540 Briefs and references.

Dryden and Pope.

Was Dryden a greater poet than Pope? Matson, p.306: Briefs and references.

Which was the greater poet, Dryden or Pope? Rowton, p.214 References. P 273

Dueling.

Askew, 1906, p.74 Briefs.

Is dueling justifiable? Rowton, p.195 Briefs. P 247

Early closing of shops.

Ought the early closing of shops to be enforced by law? Gibson, p.84 Briefs and references.

Edison.

Is Edison the greatest living American inventor? Matson, p.130 Briefs and references.

Education.

American methods of education are better than those of foreign countries. C L. of P Reference lists

Education as it is now thrust upon the youth of America is dangerous to health and good government. Craig, p.351: Outline (affirmative).

Should emulation be employed as a motive in education? Matson, p.241: Briefs and references.

Should emulation be encouraged in education? Rowton, p.209 References. P 268

See also Co-education.—Colleges and universities.—Schools—Women. Education.

Education. National aid.

Is national aid to education necessary and desirable? Matson, p.238: Briefs and references.

Education. State control.

It is the right and duty of the state to supervise and control primary and secondary education Brookings, p.139 Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.138: Briefs and references

Education, Classical. See Classical education.**Education, Compulsory.**

The constitution and present school law of North Carolina should be so amended as to require all children between the ages of seven and fourteen, inclusive, who are not physically unable, to attend school six months each year. North Carolina University, p.17: Briefs and references.

Education, Compulsory—continued.

Public education should be made compulsory for all children who are fourteen years of age or under. Shurter, p.135 Briefs and references.

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The state has the right to compel all children to attend the public school. Berkhof, p.179: Briefs.

Education, Legal. *See* Legal education.

Education, National.

Is it not the duty of a government to establish a system of national education? Rowton, p.227. References. p.278

See also National university.

Education, Religious. *See* Religious education.

Education acts (English).

Should the education acts be amended? Askew, 1906, p.74: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.80 Briefs

Egypt.

England should permanently retain control of Egypt. Pattee, p.93: Brief (negative).

Eight-hour day.

Bliss, 1897, p.1233: Arguments for and against.

An eight-hour working day should be adopted within the United States by law. Brookings, p.156. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.60: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.200: Briefs

A legal eight hours' day. Askew, 1906, p.80: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.87: Briefs.

Should Parliament enact an eight hours working day? Gibson, p.86: Briefs and references.

Election, Presidential. *See* President. Election.

Elections.

Congress ought to pass an act establishing federal control over national elections. Brookings, p.1. Briefs and references.

The English system for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections ought to be adopted in the United States. Brookings, p.47: Briefs and references.

The federal government should have control over national elections. Shurter, p.81. Briefs and references

Fraud practiced in our elections could be eliminated by adopting the English system of prevention. Shurter, p.34: Briefs and references.

Simultaneous elections Askew, 1906, p.83; Askew, 1911, p.90: Briefs.

See also Canvassing at parliamentary elections.

Elective system in education.

Elective system of studies should be adopted in secondary schools.
Thomas, p.204. Briefs.

Should the elective system be adopted in the public high schools of the United States? Foster, p.396: Article (affirmative)

Eliot, George, and Browning, Mrs.

Does George Eliot as a woman of genius surpass Mrs Browning?
Matson, p.335. Briefs and references.

Elizabeth, Queen.

Is the character of Queen Elizabeth, considered as a whole, deserving of admiration? Matson, p.93: Briefs and references.

Is the character of Queen Elizabeth deserving of our admiration?
Rowton, p.277: References p.270

Elizabethan literature.

Is the Shakspearian the Augustan age of English literature? Rowton, p.279: References p.280

Elizabethan literature and Victorian literature.

Is the Elizabethan literature superior to the Victorian? Matson, p.289: Briefs and references

Eloquence.

Is eloquence a gift of nature, or may it be acquired? Rowton, p.278: References p.280

Emerson and Carlyle. See Carlyle and Emerson.**Emigration.**

Is it not to emigration that England must mainly look for the relief of her population? Rowton, p.299: References p.292
See also Immigration.

Emigration v. home colonization.

Askew, 1906, p.84: Briefs and references.

Employers' liability.

Employers should be forced to duly compensate all employees injured while in their employ. Shurter, p.173: Briefs and references.

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See also Workingmen's compensation.

Emulation in education. See Education.**End and means.**

Does the end justify the means? Gibson, p.90: Briefs and references.

England.

England; why is she unpopular as a nation? Askew, 1906, p.85: Briefs and references.

Federal government in Great Britain and Ireland Askew, 1906, p.94: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.95: Briefs

Is England rising or falling as a nation? Rowton, p.291: References. p.270

Is it likely that England will sink into the decay which befell the nations of antiquity? Rowton, p.295: References p.275

Is it not to emigration that England must mainly look for the relief of her population? Rowton, p.298: References. p.292

England. Constitution

Written constitution for England Askew, 1906, p.56: Briefs and references.

England. Food-supply.

Food supply in time of war, is there a danger of famine? Askew, 1906, p.96: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.99: Briefs.

England. House of lords *See* House of lords.

England. Imperialism. *See* Imperialism (England).

England. Parliament. *See* Parliament.

England. Political parties. *See* Independent Labour Party.—National Party.

England. Tariff. *See* Colonial preference.—Protection and free trade.

England, Church of.

Anglican orders. Askew, 1906, p.12: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.10: Briefs.

Disendowment of the Church of England. Askew, 1906, p.64; Askew, 1911, p.66: Briefs.

Disestablishment of the Church of England. Askew, 1906, p.65; Askew, 1911, p.69: Briefs.

Is the modern Anglican church a branch of the Catholic church? Askew, 1906, p.12; Askew, 1911, p.10: Briefs.

Parochial boards. Askew, 1906, p.169: Briefs and references.

Shall we disestablish and disendow the Church of England? Gibson, p.73: Briefs and references.

Should the broad-church party leave the church? Askew, 1906, p.31: Briefs.

England, Invasion of.

Possibility of invasion. Askew, 1911, p.118: Briefs.

England and Rome.

Has England been as great a power in modern times as Rome was in ancient times? Matson, p.29: Briefs and references.

English aristocracy.

Has the aristocracy of England been on the whole a benefit to that country? Matson, p.188: Briefs and references.

English channel tunnel.

Askew, 1906, p.37 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.35 Briefs.

English dramatists and Greek dramatists. *See* **Greek dramatists and English dramatists.**

English government and United States government.

Is the English government superior, in form and operation, to the government of the United States? Matson, p.138 Briefs and references.

English literature. *See* **Elizabethan literature.**—**Greek dramatists and English dramatists.**

English rule in India. *See* **India.** **English rule.**

Engraving and photography. *See* **Photography and engraving.**

Entail.

Abolition of the law of entail. Askew, 1906, p.85 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.91: Briefs.

Equality, Social. *See* **Social equality.**

Ethical movement.

Askew, 1906, p.88 Briefs and references.

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See also **Munitions of war.**

Evolution.

Has the organic world been developed from primordial germs by natural forces? Is the evidence sufficient to prove the origin of species by natural evolution? Is the theory of evolution an established truth of science? Matson, p.390: Briefs and references.

Is man descended, by process of evolution, from some lower animal? Matson, p.394: Briefs and references.

Examinations.

Are examinations a true test of scholarship and a necessary means of promoting education? Matson, p.251: Briefs and references.

Examinations, Competitive.

Askew, 1906, p.88: Briefs and references —Askew, 1911, p.92: Briefs.

Ought competitive examinations to be abolished? Gibson, p.92: Briefs and references.

Expansion (United States). *See* **Imperialism** (United States).

Express business. Government ownership. *See* **Government ownership**. Express business.

Fagging at schools.

Askew, 1906, p.89, Askew, 1911, p.93. Briefs

Faith.

Does faith precede and give rise to knowledge? Is faith founded on and commensurate with reason? Matson, p.487 Briefs and references.

Falsehood. *See* **Deception**.

Farm colonies for the unemployed.

Askew, 1906, p.92 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.94 Briefs

Fashion in dress; is it an evil?

Askew, 1906, p.93. Briefs.

Fasting.

Is fasting any use? Gibson, p.94. Briefs and references

Federal charter and federal control.

Great debates, v.11, p.72: Speeches.

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All organizations engaged in interstate commerce should be licensed and supervised by the federal government. Thomas, p.182. Briefs

All railroads engaged in interstate commerce should be operated by companies incorporated by the federal government. Pearson, p.147: Report of debate, and references.

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Federal charter and federal control—continued.

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It is desirable that the regulating power of Congress should be extended to all corporations whose capitalization exceeds \$1,000,000 Foster, p.297: Speech (negative).

See also Water-power.

Federal government and state government. *See* Centralization and state rights.

Federal regulation of industry. *See* Government regulation of industry.

Feudalism.

Has the feudal system been productive of more good than evil? Matson, p.37. Briefs and references

Fiction.

Has novel-reading a moral tendency? Rowton, p.210. References. p. 269

Has the prevalence of fiction in modern literature been on the whole a good rather than an evil? Matson, p.326. Briefs and references

Novel reading is detrimental. C. L. of P. Reference lists

Reading of novels should be discouraged. Berkhof, p.181

Briefs.

Sex in fiction. Askew, 1906, p.199: Briefs and references

See also Censorship of fiction.—Poetry and prose fiction

Fifteenth amendment. *See* Negro suffrage.

Fine arts. *See* Art.—Art unions.

Food adulteration.

Adulteration acts Askew, 1906, p.3: Briefs and references.

Foot-ball.

The American game of football should be abolished Foster, Essentials, p.203: Briefs.

Intercollegiate foot-ball promotes the best interests of colleges. Brookings, p.184: Brief and references.—Shurter, p.62: Briefs and references.

Forest preserves.

The federal government is justified in entering upon a general policy of establishing forest preserves. Thomas, p.196. Briefs

Fourteenth amendment. *See* Representation in Congress.

Franchise. *See* Negro suffrage.—Suffrage.—Woman suffrage.

Franklin.

Should Franklin be regarded as the greatest American? Matson, p.117. Briefs and references

Franklin and Washington.

Which was the greater man, Franklin or Washington? Rowton, p.226: References. *¶* 289

Fraternities. *See* Secret societies.

Frederick the Great and Peter the Great.

Was Frederick the Great a greater man and sovereign than Peter the Great? Matson, p 97: Briefs and references

Free institutions.

Free institutions in the United States are now in danger. Brookings, p.52 Briefs and references.

Free meals at elementary schools.

Askew, 1906, p 99: Briefs and references

Free ships.

Foreign-built ships should be admitted to American registry free of duty. Brookings, p.104: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.191: Briefs and references.

Free text-books. *See* Text-books.

Free trade and protection. *See* Protection and free trade.

Free trade and reciprocity. *See* Reciprocity and free trade.

Free will.

Is the human will free? Is the power of contrary choice a necessary element in the freedom of the will? Does Edwards's "Inquiry respecting the freedom of the will" lead to conclusions false and untenable? Matson, p 453: Briefs and references

Freight rates. *See* Railroad rates.

French revolution.

Did circumstances justify the first French revolution? Rowton, p.225: References. *¶* 286

Evil rather than good preponderated in the French revolution Berkhof, p.171: Briefs.

Was there in the French revolution more of good than evil? Matson, p 68: Briefs and references.

Which did the most to produce the French revolution, the tyranny of the government, the excesses of the higher orders, or the writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau? Rowton, p.220: References. *¶* 284

French women and American women.

The training given to the French girl produces a better type of womanhood than that given to the American girl. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Galileo.

Is Galileo deserving of strong condemnation for abjuring what he knew to be truth? Matson, p.92. Briefs and references.

Gambling.

Are betting and gambling immoral? Gibson, p 155 Briefs and references

Legal suppression of gambling. Askew, 1906, p 101: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p 102: Briefs.

Morality of gambling Askew, 1906, p 102 Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.102: Briefs

Gambling in commerce, Suppression of.

Askew, 1906, p.101: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.101: Briefs.

Game laws (England)

Abolition of game laws. Askew, 1906, p 102 Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.103 Briefs.

Garrison, W. L.

Has Garrison's part in the antislavery movement been overrated? Matson, p 127: Briefs and references.

Gary school system.

The Gary school plan should be adopted in our city school systems. Independent. Dec. 13, 1915. v 84, p.452. Briefs and references

Gas supply. Municipal ownership *See* **Municipal ownership.**

Genius.

Is genius an innate capacity? Rowton, p 248. References p. 280

Is genius hereditary? Matson, p.406: Briefs and references.

Geology and astronomy. *See* **Astronomy and geology.**

Geology and the Bible. *See* **Bible and geology.**

George, Henry. *See* **Single tax.**

Ghosts.

Are ghosts real or imaginary? Gibson, p 104 Briefs and references.

Gladstone and Bismarck. *See* **Bismarck and Gladstone.**

Goethe and Milton.

Is Goethe's Mephistopheles a better conception of the Prince of Darkness than Milton's Satan? Matson, p 304 Briefs and references.

Goethe and Schiller.

Was Goethe a greater poet than Schiller? Matson, p 302: Briefs and references.

Goethe and Shakespeare. *See* **Shakespeare and Goethe.**

Gold (currency).

All nations should unite in adopting the same monetary system and that system should be gold. Brookings, p.88: Briefs and references.

An international gold standard should be adopted. Shurter, p.206: Briefs and references.

Gold (currency)—*continued*.

The single gold standard is for the best interests of the country
Craig, p.28: Speeches

See also Bimetallism.

Gold and iron.

Which is the more valuable metal, gold or iron? Rowton, p.211
References. p 271

Gold mines and coal mines.

Have the gold mines of Spain or the coal mines of England been
more beneficial to the world? Rowton, p.209: References. p 273

Gothenburg system.

The Gothenburg system of eliminating private profits offers the best
solution of the liquor question. Brookings, p.176: Briefs and refer-
ences.—Shurter, p.24. Briefs and references.

Should England adopt the Gothenburg system? Askew, 1906,
p.103. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.103. Briefs

Government by commission. *See* Commission form of government.

Government ownership.

Ought the state to own all railways, mines, canals, etc.? Gibson,
p.191: Briefs and references.

Shall the government own and operate the railroads, the telegraph
and telephone systems? Shall the municipalities own their utilities?
National Civic Federation: Addresses.

The state ought to organize and conduct manufactories and com-
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country. Intercollegiate debates, v.5, p.55: Speeches and references.

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the railroads by the government. Intercollegiate debates, v.4, p.255:
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Bliss, 1897, p.1316 Arguments for and against

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Has Greece contributed more to the civilization of the world than Rome? Has Rome been really a greater power in the world than Greece? Matson, p.25: Briefs and references

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Is Greek art surpassed by renaissance art? Matson, p.359 Briefs and references.

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Are the Greek dramatic writers superior to the English? Matson, p.277: Briefs and references

Greek letter fraternities. *See* Secret societies.**Greenbacks.**

Should greenbacks be retired and the government go out of its present system of banking? Craig, p.232 Speeches.

Gregory VII and Charlemagne. *See* Charlemagne and Hildebrand.**Guarantee of bank deposits.** *See* Bank deposits, Guarantee of.**Gunpowder.**

Has the invention of gunpowder been of benefit to mankind? Rowton, p.207: References. p. 265

The invention of gunpowder has been a curse to the world. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Hamilton and Jefferson.

Was Hamilton a greater statesman than Jefferson? Matson, p.120. Briefs and references.

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Was the apparent madness of Hamlet altogether feigned? Matson, p.299 Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Hannibal and Alexander the Great. *See* Alexander the Great and Hannibal.**Hannibal and Napoleon.** *See* Napoleon and Hannibal.**Happiness and misery.**

Does happiness or misery preponderate in life? Rowton, p.200: References. p. 265

Hastings, Warren.

Was Warren Hastings, in view of his career as a whole, deserving of impeachment? Matson, p.96: Briefs and references.

Hawaii. Annexation to the United States.

Hawai should be speedily annexed to the United States Brookings, p.62 Briefs and references.

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Should Hawthorne be ranked higher among American authors than Irving? Matson, p 350: Briefs and references.

Health insurance. *See Insurance, Health.*

Hemans, Mrs, and Howitt, Mrs

Which is the greater poet, Mrs Howitt or Mrs Hemans? Rowton, p.297. References p 291

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Is heredity more influential in the development of man, intellectually and morally, than his environment? Matson, p.404 Briefs and references—C L. of P. Reference lists

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High schools should not be supported by taxation. Thomas, p.202: Briefs.

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History.

Can history be reduced to a science? Matson, p 407: Briefs and references.

Should not the study of history be more encouraged than it is? Rowton, p 292 References. p 297

History and biography.

Is the reading of history more beneficial to the individual mind than the reading of biography? Matson, p 263. Briefs and references.

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Home rule. India *See India.* Home rule

Home rule. Ireland. *See Ireland.* Home rule

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Homer. *See Iliad and Æneid.—Iliad and Odyssey.*

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Honor system in colleges.

The honor system should be adopted in all colleges and universities. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Which produce the greater happiness, the pleasures of hope or of memory? Rowton, p 280: References. p 282

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Should hospitals be maintained and managed by the state? Gibson, p 115: Briefs and references.

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The English House of lords should be abolished. Shurter, p 217. Briefs and references.

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Municipalities should house the poor of the city. Shurter, p 88. Briefs and references.

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Was Howard a greater philanthropist than Wilberforce? Matson, p 104: Briefs and references.

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Howitt, *Mrs.*, and Hemans, *Mrs.* *See* Hemans, *Mrs.*, and Howitt, *Mrs.*

Hugo and Balzac. *See* Balzac and Hugo.

Human mind and brute mind.

Is the human mind different from the brute mind in kind and not merely in degree? Matson, p 396: Briefs and references.

Human race. *See* Man.

Humor.

Has not the faculty of humor been of essential service to civilization? Rowton, p.292: References. p. 292

Husband and wife as witnesses.

Askew, 1906, p.106: Briefs.

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The hypocrite is a more despicable character than the liar. Craig, p.179: Speeches.

Which is the more despicable character, the hypocrite or the liar? Rowton, p.208. References p.266

Ignorance and crime. *See* Crime.**Iliad and Æneid.**

Is the Iliad a greater epic than the Æneid? Matson, p.270: Briefs and references.

Iliad and Odyssey.

Does the Iliad afford conclusive evidence of various authorship? Is the authorship of the Iliad and of the Odyssey identical? Matson, p.269: Briefs and references.

Illiteracy and pauperism. *See* Pauperism and illiteracy.**Imagination.**

Is a rude or a refined age the more favorable to the production of works of imagination? Rowton, p.209: References p.280

Imagination and reason.

Is the imagination more potent in its influence than the reason? Are men in general as much influenced by reason as by imagination? Matson, p.449: Briefs and references.

Immigration.

Great debates, v.11, p.270 Speeches.

All immigrants to the United States who are sixteen years of age should be able to read in some language, dependents upon qualified immigrants, such as children and aged parents, being excepted. Shurter & Francis: Bibliography, briefs and selected arguments.

All unskilled laborers from the countries of southern and eastern Europe should be excluded from the United States. Washington University, no.9: Briefs and references.

The Dillingham immigration bill of the sixty-third Congress should become a law. Oregon League, 1913/14, p.27: References

Do the benefits of foreign immigration outweigh its evils? Should foreign immigration to this country be restricted? Matson, p.173: Briefs and references.

A high tax should be laid on all immigrants to the United States. Brookings, p.70. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.90: Briefs and references.

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Immigration to the United States should be further restricted by (1) a test for physical and mental fitness, (2) by a property qualification requirement, and (3) by a test for illiteracy Welday, p 271. Briefs and references.

Is immigration detrimental to the United States? Craig, p 206. Speeches.

Our present immigration laws should be amended so as to debar all immigrants over sixteen years of age and unable to read and write; provided that this amendment shall not debar dependents upon qualified immigrants or residents of the United States. Wisconsin University, no.316 Arguments and references—Wisconsin University, no.533 (2d revised ed.): Briefs and references.

Restriction of immigration of aliens. Askew, 1906, p.107: Briefs and references.

Should immigration be restricted? Pattee, p.316: Brief, and speech for negative by S. G. Crosswell, from North American review, May 1897.

The United States should, as a matter of policy, exclude all unskilled foreign labor. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also Aliens.—Emigration.—Naturalization.

Immigration, Asiatic.

The present Chinese exclusion law should remain in force and similar legislation should be enacted to apply to Japanese and other Asiatics. Debaters' handbook ser., no.31: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Oregon League, 1910/11, p.17: References.

Immigration, Chinese.

Great debates, v.11, p.210: Speeches.

Exclusion of Chinese (United States and Australia). Askew, 1906, p.41: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.39. Briefs.

Has Chinese immigration thus far been on the whole rather a benefit than an injury to the country? Should it be the policy of the national government to impose stringent restrictions on Chinese immigration? Matson, p.175: Briefs and references.

Immigration, Chinese—continued.

Our present policy of excluding the Chinese from this country is unjustifiable. Shurter, p 9: Briefs and references.

The policy excluding Chinese laborers from the United States should be maintained and rigorously enforced. Brookings, p.73: Briefs and references.

The policy of the United States with respect to Chinese immigration should be continued Ringwalt, p 42: Briefs and references.

Should Chinese immigration be restricted? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The time has come when the United States should modify its present policy of excluding Chinese immigration Thomas, p 176: Briefs

With respect to immigration, the United States should accord to the citizens of China and Japan the same treatment extended to the citizens of European nations. University debaters' annual, 1916/17, p.147: Briefs, speeches and references.

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Should immorality be a bar to public life? Askew, 1906, p 108: Briefs and references.

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Can the immortality of the human soul be established from the light of nature? Matson, p.492: Briefs and references.

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Are colonies advantageous to the mother country? Rowton, p 216. References.

Imperialism (England).

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Imperialism (United States).

American imperialism. Speaker, v.4, p.114: References.

Imperialistic policy of the United States. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The interests of the United States are opposed to the permanent acquisition of territory in the eastern hemisphere except so much as may be needed for naval stations. Alden, p.221: Speech (affirmative).

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The United States should not acquire further territory in the Orient except so much as may be needed for naval stations Carpenter, p. 116 Briefs and references. p. 115

See also Cuba. Annexation to the United States—Hawaii. Annexation to the United States—Philippine islands.

In camera proceedings.

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Bliss, 1908, p. 602 Arguments for and against.—Denney, p. 369: Speeches

Can an income tax be framed which shall be equitable in principle and efficient in administration? Is a graduated income tax just or expedient? Matson, p. 209: Briefs and references.

The constitution should be so amended as to vest in Congress the power to impose a general income tax in the United States. Speaker, v. 3, p. 296 Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates: Briefs and references.

The federal government should have the power to impose an income tax, not apportioned among the states according to population Intercollegiate debates, v. 2, p. 1: Speeches and references—Speaker, v. 5, p. 376 Speeches and references.

The federal government should levy a graduated tax, constitutional-ity granted. Intercollegiate debates, v. 2, p. 57 Speeches and references.—Robbins, p. 109: Briefs and references

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A graduated income tax is a desirable feature of a taxation system. Wisconsin University, no. 329: Arguments and references.

A graduated income tax, with an exemption of incomes below \$5,000 per annum, would be a desirable modification of the system of federal taxation. Iowa University debates, no. 2. Briefs, references and speeches.

In the United States an income tax is practicable and desirable Thomas, p. 180: Briefs.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

An income tax is a desirable part of a scheme of taxation. Brookings, p. 117: Briefs and references—Carpenter, p. 146 Briefs and references.—Shurter, p. 223: Briefs and references.

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Should the government make the education of the Indian compulsory? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Is inductive reasoning the best method of arriving at truth? Has the relative importance of inductive reasoning as a method of arriving at truth been overrated in modern times? Matson, p 441 Briefs and references.

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Great debates, v 11, p 321: Speeches

The attitude of the federal courts toward the use of the writ of injunction, as indicated by the Bucks Stove & Range Company decision, is conducive to the best interests of the people of the United States (all question of constitutionality eliminated) Pearson, p.129: Synopses of speeches, and references.

Federal courts should be prohibited from issuing injunctions in controversies between labor and capital. Thomas, p.188. Briefs.

In labor disputes no injunctions should be issued other than against intimidation and acts of violence directed against physical property. Intercollegiate debates, v.5, p.331: Speeches and references.

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Insane asylums.

Ought private asylums to be permitted? Askew, 1906, p 20. Briefs and references.

Insanity and responsibility.

Does insanity always preclude all moral responsibility? Is insanity ever consistent with amenability to punishment? Matson, p.461: Briefs and references.

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Resolved that all insurance should be made a federal monopoly. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Is life assurance at present conducted on safe and equitable principles? Rowton, p. ~~295~~ ^{p 295} References

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Compulsory insurance. Debaters' handbook ser., no.17: Argument (affirmative), references and selected articles.

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The United States should enact legislation embodying the principles of the German industrial insurance law for the compensation of industrial accidents in this country. Intercollegiate debates, v.4, p 303: Speeches and references.

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Intemperance and slavery. *See* Slavery and intemperance.

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An international police force should be established to enforce international treaties and agreements and to preserve international peace. University debaters' annual, 1915/16, p.1. Briefs, speeches and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Internationalism.

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Abolition of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland Askew, 1906, p 124: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 122 Briefs.

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Home rule should be granted to Ireland. Brookings, p 187. Briefs and references.—C L. of P. Reference lists.

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Ought England to concede the Irish demand for home rule? Matson, p 194: Briefs and references.

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The federal government should construct all irrigation works. Shurter, p 69: Briefs and references.

The government ought to construct an extensive system of irrigation works. Brookings, p.144. Briefs and references.

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Japanese as American citizens.

Should the Japanese be eligible to American citizenship? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Jefferson and Hamilton. *See* Hamilton and Jefferson.

Jesuits.

Has Jesuitism been a greater evil than good? Matson, p 480. Briefs and references.

Jews.

Anti-Semitism in Russia. Askew, 1906, p.14. Briefs and references

Is the creation of a Jewish state desirable and practicable? Askew, 1906, p 132: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.133. Briefs.

John and Paul. *See* Paul and John.

Journalism.

Journalism; are signed articles desirable? Askew, 1906, p.135: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.135. Briefs

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Judges, Recall of. *See* Recall of judges.

Judicial decisions, Recall of. *See* Recall of judicial decisions.

Jury system.

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Do the advantages of the jury system outweigh its evils? Is the jury system worthy of being retained? Should a three-fourths majority be sufficient for a decision by the jury? Matson, p.158. Briefs and references.

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In the state of (New York) a unanimous verdict should no longer be required in jury trials Thomas, p 194: Briefs

Is the unanimity required from juries conducive to the attainment of the ends of justice? Rowton, p 277: References p. 278

Jury system ought to be abolished Berkhof, p 174: Briefs—Brookings, p.55. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.30: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.29: Briefs and references.

Less than the whole number of the jury should be competent to render a verdict. C. L. of P. Reference lists

Should we abolish trial by jury? Gibson, p.215: Briefs and references.

Juvenile court.

C. L. of P. Reference lists (affirmative)

Children's court. Askew, 1906, p 40: Briefs and references.

Kant.

Does Kant's "Critique of pure reason" give a true account of the origin and limitations of knowledge in the human mind? Do Kant's writings, taken together, afford a self-consistent and positive philosophical system? Was Kant a greater philosopher than Descartes? Matson, p 438: Briefs and references.

Kempis, Thomas à, and Bunyan. See Bunyan and Thomas à Kempis. Kindergarten system.

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Labor, Division of.

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Does the division of labor, as it now exists, tend rather to hinder than to help individual development? Matson, p 229: Briefs and references.

Is the division of labour now carried to hurtful excess? Gibson, p.119: Briefs and references.

Labor and laboring classes.

Labor is more to blame for hard times than capitalists are. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also Arbitration, Compulsory industrial.—Child labor.—Chinese labor.—Contract labor.—Home labor.—Injunctions.—Machinery.

Labor exchanges. *See* Unemployed.

Labor Party.

The best interests of the laboring classes would be advanced by the formation of a separate labor party. Brookings, p 154: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.4: Briefs and references

Organized labor should form a political party and actively enter politics Thomas, p 202. Briefs.—Welday, p 210: Briefs and references.

See also Independent Labour Party.

Labor unions. *See* Trade unions.

Laissez faire. *See* State and individual.

Land.

Enclosure of common-lands Askew, 1906, p 54 : Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.43: Briefs

Peasant proprietorship. Askew, 1906, p.174 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.180: Briefs.

Land nationalization.

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Land values. *See* Single tax.

Landed gentry.

Are the landed gentry worth preserving? Gibson, p.101: Briefs and references.

Language.

Is language of merely human origin? Matson, p.542: Briefs and references.

Our churches should abolish the Dutch language in the near future. Berkhof, p.192: Briefs

Language, Universal.

Askew, 1906, p.215: Briefs and references.

Language and thought. *See* Thought and language.

Latin, Study of. *See* Classical education.

Law.

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See also Legal education.—Legal ethics.

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Is a counsel justified in defending a prisoner of whose guilt he is cognizant? Gibson, p 70 Briefs and references.

Is an advocate justified in defending a man whom he knows to be guilty of the crime with which he is charged? Rowton, p.224: References. p 274

A lawyer is justified in pleading for the acquittal of a man whom he knows to be guilty. C. L. of P. Reference lists

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Congress should take immediate steps towards the retirement of all the legal-tender notes. Alden, p 230, 253: Speech and brief (negative).

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The several states should adopt a unicameral form of legislature. Intercollegiate debates, v.5, p.281: Speeches and references.

A single house legislature should be established in Oregon. Oregon League, 1913/14, p.22. References.

Liar and hypocrite. See Hypocrite and liar.**Liberal Party and Independent Labour Party. See Independent Labour Party and Liberal Party.****Liberty of the press.**

Should the liberty of the press be left by the government unrestricted? Matson, p.167. Briefs and references

Should the press be totally free? Rowton, p 206: References. p 28

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The public library *versus* subscription and proprietary libraries. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

License. See Liquor question.

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Is life worth living? Askew, 1906, p 143. Briefs and references.

Is the average duration of human life increasing or diminishing? Rowton, p 239: References. p 295

Life insurance. See Insurance, Life.

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Can Lincoln justly be called as great a benefactor to his country as Washington? Matson, p.116: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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As society is constituted at present the liquor saloon performs desirable social functions Robbins, p.177: Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Debates. References.

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Government prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, manufacturing, scientific and artistic purposes, should be adopted in the United States. Welday, p.227: Briefs and references.

High license is the best means of checking intemperance Craig, p 94: Speeches.

Is not intemperance the chief source of crime? Rowton, p. ~~239~~ References. p 296

Is the legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage right in principle and efficient in practice? Matson, p 179. Briefs and references.

The legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is right. Berkhof, p.178: Briefs.

The manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be forbidden by an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Independent. Dec. 4, 1916. v.88, p.432. Briefs and references.

Prohibition is a better solution of our liquor problem than high license. Shurter, p.26: Briefs and references.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic should be adopted as a state-wide (or national) measure. Debaters' handbook ser., no.33: Briefs, references and selected articles.

The sale, manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors should be prohibited in the United States by United States constitutional amendment, with the reservation to Congress of the right to provide

Liquor question—continued.

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State prohibition is preferable to high license as a method of dealing with intemperance. Brookings, p 172: Briefs and references.

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Literacy test. *See* Immigration.—Suffrage.

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Is the cheap literature of the age, on the whole, beneficial to general morality? Rowton, p 209 References. p. 293

Literature and science.

Which has done more for the world, literature or science? C. L. of P. Reference lists

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Should nonconformists adopt liturgies? Gibson, p 121. Briefs and references.

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Local option.

Askew, 1906, p 145; Askew, 1911, p.149. Briefs—C L. of P Reference lists.

Local option is the most satisfactory method of dealing with the liquor problem Lyon, p.127: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.184: Briefs.

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The regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic by local option and high license is better for the people than state-wide prohibition. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

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Has the influence of Locke's philosophy been greater than its intrinsic worth? Does the practical merit of Locke's philosophy atone for its want of breadth and comprehension? Matson, p 436: Briefs and references.

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Livery companies (London); their abolition. Askew, 1906, p 144: Briefs and references.

Longfellow and Bryant. *See* Bryant and Longfellow.

Lords, House of. *See* House of lords.

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Was Louis XIV a great man? Rowton, p. ~~207~~: References. p. 291

Louis XVI.

Was the deposition of Louis XVI justifiable? Rowton, p. ~~206~~: References. p. 276

Loyola and Luther. *See* Luther and Loyola.

Luther and Calvin.

Did Luther contribute more to the promotion of the reformation than Calvin? Matson, p.516: Briefs and references.

Luther and Loyola.

Which character is the more to be admired, that of Loyola or Luther? Rowton, p. ~~207~~: References. p. 287

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The expensive social entertainments of the wealthy are of more benefit than injury to the country. Craig, p 172: Speeches

Should Parliament restrain excessive luxury? Gibson, p.124. Briefs and references.

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Macedonia.

Should Europe interfere in Macedonia? Askew, 1906, p 148 Briefs and references

Machinery.

Has the introduction of machinery been generally beneficial to mankind? Rowton, p. ~~200~~: References. p. 281

Has the introduction of machinery done more harm than good? Gibson, p.127: Briefs and references

The introduction of the machine was beneficial for the laboring class. Berkhof, p.184: Briefs.—Matson, p.228: Briefs and references.

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Askew, 1906, p.149: Askew, 1911, p 157: Briefs.

Man.

— Have the races of men a specific unity and a common origin? Are the races of men of diverse origin? Matson, p 401 Briefs and references.

Is the evidence sufficient to prove the great antiquity of the human race? Matson, p.399: Briefs and references.

Man—*continued*

Is the savage state the primitive and natural condition of man? Is savagism a degenerate condition of human nature? Matson, p.402
Briefs and references

Is there any ground for believing in the ultimate perfection and universal happiness of the human race? Rowton, p. ~~232~~²³³. References.

Man and animals. *See* Human mind and brute mind.

Man's intellect and woman's. *See* Woman's intellect and man's.

Manufactures and commerce. *See* Commerce and manufactures.

Marathon and Waterloo.

Was the battle of Marathon more important in its results than the battle of Waterloo? Matson, p.30: Briefs and references.

Markets (London) Municipal ownership *See* Municipal ownership.

Marriage laws.

A constitutional amendment should be adopted giving Congress exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce in the United States. Ringwalt, p.194. Briefs and references.—Welday, p.92. Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Reform of marriage laws. Askew, 1906, p.152; Askew, 1911, p.158. Briefs.

The United States should have uniform marriage and divorce laws. Shurter, p.12. Briefs and references.

See also Deceased wife's sister.

Mary, queen of Scots

Do the facts show the complicity of Mary, queen of Scots, in Darnley's assassination? Matson, p.58: Briefs and references.

Was the execution of Mary, queen of Scots, justifiable? Matson, p.59: Briefs and references.—Rowton, p. ~~207~~. References. p.264

Mathematics and philosophy. *See* Philosophy and mathematics.

Mathematics and the classics. *See* Classics and mathematics.

Maurice and Newman. *See* Newman and Maurice.

Mayors.

All executive duties in American cities should be concentrated in the hands of the mayor and his appointments should not require confirmation. Brookings, p.49. Briefs and references.

The executive appointments of a city mayor should not require council confirmation. Shurter, p.104: Briefs and references.

Mechanic and poet. *See* Poet and mechanic.

Mechanics.

Do the mechanicians of modern equal those of ancient times? Rowton, p. ~~215~~. References. p.275

Mechanics' institutions.

Have mechanics' institutions answered the expectations of their founders? Rowton, p. ~~215~~. References. p.294

Medical education for women.

Askew, 1906, p.226: Briefs.

Memory and hope. See Hope and memory.**Men.**

American men of the present day are lacking in chivalrous respect for women. C L. of P. Reference lists

Merchant marine.

Government ownership would be the best method of building up and operating the merchant marine of the United States. Intercollegiate debates, v 6, p.201: Speeches and references.

The United States should have a government-owned merchant marine. Debaters' handbook ser., no.34: Briefs, references and selected articles—Independent. Feb. 8, 1915. v.81, p 210 Briefs and references.

The United States should own and operate a merchant marine. Welday, p.97: Briefs and references.

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The best interests of the United States call for interference in Mexican affairs C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The United States should intervene in Mexico. Independent. Nov. 6, 1913. v.76, p.268. Briefs and references.

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The annexation of Mexico to the United States would be for the best interests of both countries. Shurter, p.49: Briefs and references.

Should Mexico be annexed to the United States? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Michael Angelo and Raphael.

Is Michael Angelo a greater artist than Raphael? Matson, p 370: Briefs and references

Microscope and telescope. See Telescope and microscope.**Middle ages.**

Are there good grounds for applying the term "dark" to the middle ages? Rowton, p.224 References. p. 237

Middleman, Elimination of.

Askew, 1906, p 152. Briefs.

Military preparedness. See National defense.**Military renown.**

Is military renown a fit object of ambition? Rowton, p 210. References p. 269

Military service, Compulsory.

Foster, rev. ed., p.394: Discussion by Ralph Barton Perry and Norman Angell; abridged from "New republic," March 25-April 29, 1916.

All able-bodied citizens of the United States should be compelled to perform one year's continuous military service before attaining the age of twenty-five years. Intercollegiate debates, v 6, p 317 Speeches and references.

All able-bodied male citizens of the United States should be compelled to perform one year's military service before attaining the age of twenty-four years. Debaters' handbook ser., no.30, v 2: Briefs, references and selected articles.

The United States should adopt a system of compulsory military service modelled after that of Switzerland. Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.1: Speeches and references.—University debaters' annual, 1915/16, p.79: Briefs, speeches and references.

The United States should adopt universal military service Independent. April 2, 1917. v 90, p.41: Briefs and references.—University debaters' annual, 1916/17, p.53. Briefs, speeches and references.

Military training.

Oregon League, 1915/16, p.15 References.

Military training for able-bodied male students should be a part of the curriculum of American colleges and universities. Welday, p.185: Briefs and references.

Military training in public schools. Oregon League, 1915/16, p 16: References.

Military training should be given in American colleges and universities. Debaters' handbook ser., abridged, no.10: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Independent. April 12, 1915. v.82, p.92: Briefs and references.

Military training should be required in public high schools. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

A system of compulsory military training in schools and colleges should be adopted in the United States. Debaters' handbook ser., no.36: Briefs, references and selected articles.

A system of compulsory military training of the equivalent of not less than two hours per week should be required in the public high schools of the state of Washington. Washington University, no.20: References.

The United States should adopt the essential features of the Swiss system of military training and service. Oregon League, 1915/16, p 6: References.

Milton and Dante. See Dante and Milton.

Milton and Goethe. See Goethe and Milton.

Milton and Homer.

Which was the greater poet, Milton or Homer? Rowton, p.230: References. p. 268

Milton and Shakespeare. *See* Shakespeare and Milton.

Mind force and physical force.

Is all the force manifested in the material universe to be attributed to the immediate volition of God? Is mind the only real force and the first cause of all motion? Matson, p.445: Briefs and references

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Brown, R. G. Minimum wage. Speech (affirmative)

It would be advisable to apply the minimum wage legislation in the field of the sweated industries of the United States, constitutionality waived. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.443: Speeches (affirmative).—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Laws establishing a minimum wage should be enacted in the United States. Welday, p.178. Briefs and references.

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A minimum wage scale to be operative in workshops, factories and department stores should be provided for by law. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.467. Speeches and references.

The several states should create minimum wage boards with power to establish schedules of minimum wages in work shops, department stores and factories. University debaters' annual, 1917/18, p.237: Briefs, speeches and references.

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Should Oregon and Washington adopt a minimum wage for men? Foster, rev. ed., p.419: Speeches (negative).

The states should require by law the payment of a minimum wage to women and children employed in industrial and mercantile establishments. Intercollegiate debates, v.6, p.127: Speeches (negative) and references.

— Through appropriate legislation a minimum wage scale should be put into operation in the United States. Intercollegiate debates, v.6, p.71: Speeches.

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Should ministers hold directorships? Askew, 1906, p.153; Askew, 1911, p.158: Briefs.

Ministers of the gospel.

May a Christian minister do as much good in pastoral work as by preaching? Matson, p.499: Briefs and references.

Should clergymen be politicians? Matson, p.502: Briefs and references.

Minorities, Rights of.

Askew, 1906, p.153: Briefs and references—Askew, 1911, p.159 Briefs.

Miser and spendthrift.

Which does the greater injury to society, the miser or the spendthrift? Rowton, p.285: Briefs and references. p.231

Misery and happiness. See **Happiness and misery.**

Missions.

Are modern Christian missions a failure? Gibson, p.130: Briefs and references

Mohammedanism.

Has the influence of Mohammedanism been more evil than good? Matson, p.476: Briefs and references.

Monarchy.

Is a limited monarchy, like that of England, the best form of government? Rowton, p.288: References. p.229

Monarchy and republicanism.

Askew, 1906, p.154: Briefs and references—C L. of P. Reference lists.

Monasteries. See **Convents and monasteries.**

Money.

International money. Askew, 1906, p.123. Briefs and references
See also **Bimetallism**—**Gold**.—**Paper money**—**Silver**—**Tainted money**.

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Do birth, breeding and culture count in society to-day when weighed against the power of money? C L. of P. Reference lists

Mongolian race. See **Yellow peril.**

Monopolies. See **Federal charter and federal control.**—**Trusts.**

Monroe doctrine.

Askew, 1906, p.155: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.159 Briefs

The Monroe doctrine has been and will continue to be beneficial to the western hemisphere. C. L. of P. Reference lists

The Monroe doctrine should be abandoned. Independent. March 2, 1914. v.77, p.310: Briefs and references.—Intercollegiate debates, v.5, p.1: Speeches and references—Shurter, p.55: Briefs and references.—University debaters' annual, 1914/15, p.181. Speeches and references.

The Monroe doctrine should be continued as part of the permanent foreign policy of the United States. Debaters' handbook ser., no.26: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Oklahoma University: Selected articles and references.—Ringwalt, p.84: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.198: Briefs—Welday, p.196: Briefs and references.

Monroe doctrine—continued.

The United States should resist by force if need be the colonization of South America by any European nation. Thomas, p 192 Briefs.

Montaigne and Addison.

Is Montaigne a better essayist than Addison? Matson, p.342: Briefs and references.

Morality.

Does morality increase with civilization? Rowton, p.68: Speeches and references. 73

Is not private virtue essentially requisite to greatness of public character? Rowton, p.47: Reference. p 279

See also Immorality.

Morality and art. *See* Art and morality.

Morality and intelligence. *See* Intelligence and morality.

Mormons.

The practices and policies of the Mormon church should be further restricted by the federal government. Shurter, p.197: Briefs and references

Moses and David.

Was Moses greater than David? Matson, p 507: Briefs and references.

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Allowances or pensions should be paid from public funds to needy mothers of dependent minor children. Independent. Nov. 9, 1914. v 80, p 206: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.190. Briefs and references.

Should pensions, or allowances, be paid from public funds to mothers of dependent children? Debaters' handbook ser., no.29. Briefs, references and selected articles.

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Motor trucks are more economical for carting than horse-drawn vehicles. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

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Motion picture theatres offer a desirable amusement. Independent. March 5, 1917. v.89, p 426: Briefs and references.

Moving pictures do more good than harm. C. L. of P. . Reference lists.

Mozart and Beethoven. *See* Beethoven and Mozart.

Mrs Grundy.

Ought we to obey Mrs Grundy? Gibson, p.110: Briefs and references.

Municipal dwellings for the poor. *See* Housing problem.

Municipal government. City manager plan. *See* City manager plan.

Municipal home rule.

The home rule amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin should be adopted by the people thereof. Wisconsin University, no.619: Briefs and references.

Municipal ownership.

Bliss, 1908, p 1001: Arguments for and against.

Cities should own and control all the public franchises now conferred upon corporations. Craig, p.337 Outlines

Cities should own their street railways. Ringwalt, p 184: Briefs and references—Shurter, p 106 Briefs and references.—Speaker, v 2, p.400: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates Briefs and references.

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Municipal gas supply. Gibson, p.137. Briefs and references.

Municipal ownership and operation of public utilities is desirable. Carpenter, p. 199 Briefs and references. **P 79**

Municipal trading; shall it be restrained? Askew, 1906, p.156: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 161. Briefs

Municipal tramways. Gibson, p 139. Briefs and references.

Municipalities in the United States should own and operate plants for supplying light, water, and surface transportation. Brookings, p.132: Briefs and references—Robbins, p 134: Briefs and references

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Municipalization of bakehouses. Askew, 1906, p.23: Briefs and references.

Municipalization of docks (London). Askew, 1906, p.72: Briefs and references.

Municipalization of gas supply. Askew, 1906, p 103: Briefs and references.

Municipalization of London markets. Askew, 1906, p.151: Briefs and references.

Shall the municipalities own their utilities? National Civic Federations: Addresses.

Munitions of war.

The sale of munitions of war by neutrals to belligerents is right and expedient. Oklahoma University: Briefs, references and selected articles.

Munitions of war—continued.

The United States should place an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations in time of war. Independent. Nov. 8, 1915. v.84, p.244: Briefs and references.

Music in streets. See **Street music.**

Mysticism.

Has mysticism a rightful place in philosophic and religious thought? Has Christian mysticism exerted, on the whole, a favorable influence in the promotion of true piety? Matson, p.490: Briefs and references.

Napoleon.

Did the career of Napoleon Bonaparte make for human progress? C L. of P. Reference lists.

Is the career of Napoleon indefensible? Matson, p.71 Briefs and references.

Is the character of Napoleon Bonaparte to be admired? Rowton, p.199: Briefs and references. p.253

Was the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena justifiable? Matson, p.74. Briefs and references.—Rowton, p.200. References. p.283

Napoleon and Cromwell.

Which was the greater man, Oliver Cromwell or Napoleon Bonaparte? Rowton, p.207: References. p.264

Napoleon and Hannibal.

Did Napoleon exhibit as great military genius as Hannibal? Matson, p.75: Briefs and references.

Napoleon, Cæsar, Alexander the Great. See **Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Napoleon.**

Napoleon, Howard, Watt.

Which was the greatest man, Bonaparte, Watt, or Howard? Rowton, p.209: Briefs and references. p.237

National banks. See **Banks, National.**

National character. See **Character, National.**

National defense.

Debaters' handbook ser., abridged, no.9. Briefs, references and selected articles.—Maxim. Leading opinions both for and against national defense.—Oregon League, 1915/16, p.13: References.

Our national defenses should be strengthened. Debaters' handbook ser., no.30, v.1: Briefs, references and selected articles

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The security of the nation requires an increase of the military force of the United States. Gardner & Hillquit: Speeches.

National defense—continued.

There should be a material increase in the armament of the United States over that existing or provided for on Aug. 1, 1915 Shurter. How to debate, p.270 Speeches.—University debaters' annual, 1915/16, p.43 Briefs, speeches and references.

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National education. See Education, National.**National Party in politics.**

Askew, 1906, p 158 Briefs and references.

National theatre. See Theatre, National.**National university.**

Is the establishment of a national university by the general government desirable? Matson, p.248: Briefs and references.

Naturalization.

Naturalization laws of the United States should be made more stringent. Ringwalt, p.1: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p 14: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.203: Briefs and references.

Statute requirements for naturalization in the United States should be increased. Thomas, p.188: Briefs

See also Japanese as American citizens.

Naval adviser.

Is a naval adviser necessary? Askew, 1906, p 159: Briefs.

Navigation and railroads.

The world owes more to navigation than to railroads. Craig, p.135: Speeches.

Navy (United States). Increase.

Great debates, v.9, p.240: Speeches.

The American navy should be enlarged so as to compare in fighting strength with any in the world. Lyon, p.126: Briefs and references.

The American navy should be substantially enlarged. Wisconsin University, no 386: Arguments and references.

The best interests of the United States demand a prompt and substantial increase in the army and navy. University debaters' annual, 1914/15, p 1: Speeches and references. ~~Copyright p 192-20~~

Congress should immediately provide for the further strengthening of the navy. Pearson, p 293: Report of speeches, and references.

Congress should provide for a large increase in the strength of the navy. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Enlargement of the United States navy Debaters' handbook ser; no.7: Selected articles.

Further material increases in the United States navy are desirable. Oregon League, 1910/11, p.9 References.

It is for the best interest of the United States to build and maintain a large navy. Brookings, p.78: Briefs and references.

Navy (United States) Increase—*continued*.

Shall we increase our army and navy? Wisconsin University, no.624: Papers, for and against.

The United States navy should be enlarged. Shurter, p.18. Briefs and references.

The United States should immediately and materially increase the army and navy. Intercollegiate debates, v 7, p.339. Speeches. -

United States should maintain a large navy. Oregon League, 1912/13, p.11: References.—Oregon League, 1913/14, p.23: References —Thomas, p.176: Briefs.

Nebular hypothesis.

Does the nebular hypothesis furnish the best natural solution of the origin of the planetary and stellar worlds? Is the nebular hypothesis likely to win an established place in science? Matson, p 388: Briefs and references.

Negro suffrage.

C L of P. Debates: References.

Fifteenth amendment. Speaker, v.4, p.115. References.—Welday, p 171: Briefs and references.

Fifteenth amendment to the constitution should be repealed. Carpenter, p.167 Briefs and references —Ringwalt, p 17. Briefs and references — Robbins, p.168 Briefs and references.—Shurter, p 109. Briefs and references.

The methods by which the negroes in the Southern states are excluded from the franchise are justifiable Thomas, p.168: Briefs and references.

Ought the negro to have been enfranchised? Matson, p.147: Briefs and references.

The suffrage should be taken from the negroes in the Southern states. Brookings, p.6: Briefs and references.

United States government ought to interfere to protect the Southern negro in the exercise of the suffrage Brookings, p.3: Briefs and references.

See also Representation in Congress.

Negroes.

The formation of separate communities for whites and blacks in North Carolina is desirable. North Carolina University, p.38. References.

North Carolina should enact that wherever in the state the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race, the majority of the voters in such a district may say that in the future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race. North Carolina University, p.38: References.

Newman and Maurice.

Was J. H. Newman superior in ability, character and influence to F. D. Maurice? Matson, p.522: Briefs and references.

Newspapers. Comic supplement. *See* Comic supplement.

Newton and Bacon. *See* Bacon and Newton.

Newton and Darwin. *See* Darwin and Newton.

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United States ought to construct and operate the Nicaragua canal. Brookings, p.65: Briefs and references.

United States should build and control the Nicaragua canal Craig, p.148: Speeches.

Nihilism.

The efforts of the Russian nihilists are entitled to the sympathy of a free people. Brookings, p.195: Briefs and references.

Is Russian nihilism, considered as a political movement, justifiable? Matson, p.186: Briefs and references.

Non-resistance and war.

The principle of non-resistance should govern the foreign policy of the United States. Debaters' handbook ser., abridged, no.12 Briefs, references and selected articles.—Independent Jan. 1, 1917. v.89, p.40: Briefs and references.

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Is the use of oaths for civil purposes expedient? Rowton, p.161. References. p. 276

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Old age pensions.

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Is the world growing better? Gibson, p.242: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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The memory of Charles Stewart Parnell deserves the gratitude of the Irish people. Brookings, p.190: Briefs and references

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Parochial schools with a standard of efficiency equal to that of the public schools should receive a portion of the funds raised for school purposes from those who support them Welday, p.80: Briefs and references.

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Every citizen should give allegiance to some organized political party. Thomas, p.172: Briefs and references.

It is for the interests of good government that the citizen acts with his party in municipal elections. Brookings, p.24. Briefs and references.

Party allegiance is preferable to independent action in politics. Brookings, p.22 Briefs and references.

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Has Paul been more influential, by his labors and writings, in the development and promotion of Christianity than John? Matson, p.510: Briefs and references.

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Is pauperism as great an evil to society as illiteracy? Matson, p.528: Briefs and references.

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Is universal peace probable? Rowton, p.187. Briefs and references p 234.

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The pen is mightier than the sword. C L. of P. Reference lists.

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Have we too many periodicals? Gibson, p.148: Briefs and references.

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Does the study of philosophy afford a better mental discipline than the study of mathematics? Has mathematics a greater utility than philosophy? Matson, p.259: Briefs and references.

Philosophy and poetry.

Which has done the greater service to truth, philosophy or poetry? Rowton, p.244: References. p.274

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Has photography done more to popularize art than engraving? Is photography of greater importance than engraving? Matson, p.368: Briefs and references.

Physical force and mind force. See *Mind force and physical force.*

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Is it probable that the planets or other heavenly bodies are inhabited? Matson, p.410: Briefs and references.

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Is Plato a greater philosopher than Aristotle? Is the philosophy of Plato, on the whole, superior to that of Aristotle? Matson, p.425: Briefs and references.

Plato and Socrates.

Is philosophy as much indebted to Socrates as to Plato? Should Socrates be held in as high estimation as Plato? Matson, p.423: Briefs and references.

Plural voting. *See* Ballot.

Plurality of worlds.

Is there a plurality of worlds? Matson, p 410. Briefs and references.

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Which is the more valuable member of society, a great mechanician or a great poet? Rowton, p.208. References

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Are the benefits of party government greater than its evils? Is the existence of parties necessary in a free government? Is party spirit productive of more evil than good? Matson, p.143: Briefs and references.

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Ought Pope to rank in the first class of poets? Rowton, p.280: References. p 281

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The growth of population is advancing more rapidly than the resources for its comfortable maintenance permit. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Supporters of the Populist Party have substantial grievances which their movement is likely to relieve. Brookings, p 16. Briefs and references.

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The federal government should establish a system of postal savings banks. Thomas, p.190: Briefs.

It is not good policy for the government of the United States to establish a system of postal savings. Craig, p.286: Speeches

The postal savings bank scheme as advocated by Postmaster General Meyer should be put into operation in the United States. Pearson, p.481: Report of debate, and references.

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It is better to be born to poverty than to wealth. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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Should all preaching be extempore? Should the written sermon be permitted to hold the place it has gained in general preaching? Matson, p.501: Briefs and references

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Would not pulpit oratory become more effective if the clergy were to preach extemporaneously? Rowton, p.293. References p.296

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The preferential ballot should be adopted in the several states of the United States Welday, p.216. Briefs and references

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The Republican national ticket should be elected in November: Independent. Oct. 2, 1916 v.88, p.48: Briefs and references.

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For the United States the presidential system is a better form of government than the parliamentary system. Pearson, p.367. Report of debate, and references.—Speaker, v.4, p.248: Briefs and references.

The parliamentary form of government is better adapted to the needs of a progressive and democratic nation than the presidential form. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.661. Speeches and references.

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The manufacturer of a trade marked article should be permitted by law to determine and maintain its retail price. Welday, p.166: Briefs and references.

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A permanent policy of direct price control should be adopted by the federal government. University debaters' annual, 1917/18, p.55. Briefs, speeches and references.

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All officers should be elected by direct primaries. Shurter, p.158. Briefs and references.

Direct primary should be used in nominating all candidates for elective offices in the state. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.403. Speeches (affirmative), summary of negative arguments, and references.

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Party candidates for state, county and city elective offices and for the state and national legislatures should be nominated by a direct vote, constitutionality conceded. Carpenter, p.149. Briefs and references.

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The system of direct primary nominations is preferable to that of nomination by caucus and convention. Debaters' handbook ser., no.5: Briefs, references and selected articles.

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Which has done the greater service to mankind, the printing press or the steam engine? Rowton, p.153. Speeches and references. p.186

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Prisons.

The chief purpose of a prison should be to punish and not to reform. Berkhof, p.172: Briefs.

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Should our prisons be reformed? Gibson, p.150: Briefs and references.

Should the chief purpose of a prison be to punish or to reform? Matson, p.162: Briefs and references.

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Private property at sea, should it be exempt from capture? Askew, 1911, p.187. Briefs.

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Is the hypothesis of a probation after death rational and probable? Does human probation terminate at death? Matson, p.494: Briefs and references.

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Is profit-sharing the cure for labour-troubles? Gibson, p.153: Briefs and references.

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Legislative bodies should be chosen by a system of proportional representation. Ringwalt, p.59. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.122: Briefs and references.

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State legislatures should be elected by a system of proportional representation. Thomas, p.168: Briefs and references.

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Our legislation should be shaped toward the abandonment of the protective tariff. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.147 Speeches and references—Pearson, p.111: Synopsis of debate, and references.

Protection is preferable to free trade as a commercial policy for the United States. Debaters' handbook ser., no.21: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Ringwalt, p.95: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.236: Briefs and references.

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A protective tariff is a commercial and economic advantage to the United States. Thomas, p.172 Briefs and references

Raw material should be admitted to the United States free of duty. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.183. Speeches and references

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Tariff for revenue only is of greater benefit to the people of the United States than a protective tariff. Craig, p.160. Speeches.

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The tariff should be for revenue only. Foster, p.380: Speech of F. H. Hurd (affirmative).

The tariff should be revised downward. C. L. of P. Debates. References.

The time has now come when the policy of protection should be abandoned by the United States. Brookings, p.96: Briefs and references.—Carpenter, p.188: Briefs and references. 7.92

Which is the true economic policy for nations, protection or free trade? Is protection or free trade the wiser policy for the United States? Should a tariff be levied exclusively for revenue? Does protection protect? Matson, p.198: Briefs and references.

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Psychical research.

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The office of public defender should be created thruout the United States. Independent. Jan 24, 1916. v 85, p.140 Briefs and references.

Public trustees.

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The pulpit is more influential than the press. Berkhof, p.190: Briefs.—Matson, p.504: Briefs and references.

Which exerts the greater influence, the pulpit or the press? Gibson, p.165: Briefs and references.

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Punishment.

Should not all punishment be reformatory? Rowton, p 208. References. p. 279

Punishment, Capital. *See* Capital punishment.

Punishment, Corporal. *See* Corporal punishment.

Punishment and reward.

The fear of punishment has a greater influence on human conduct than the hope of reward. Craig, p.77: Speeches.

Has the fear of punishment, or the hope of reward, the greater influence on human conduct? Rowton, p 209 References. p. 267

Puritan revolution.

Was the Puritan revolution justifiable? Matson, p 61 Briefs and references.

Puritans.

Have the New England Puritans been censured too severely for their treatment of the Quakers and the so called witches? Matson, p.78: Briefs and references

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A national quarantine act is desirable. Brookings, p.146. Briefs and references—Shurter, p.71 Briefs and references.

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The principle of a present quorum as laid down in Reed's Rules is sound. Brookings, p.85. Briefs and references.

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The cost of the service rendered by a railroad company should be made the basis for the regulation of its rates. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Railroads should be allowed to make a five percent increase in their freight rates. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Railroads. Government ownership. *See* Government ownership Railroads.

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Raphael and Michael Angelo. *See* Michael Angelo and Raphael.

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From which does the mind gain the more knowledge, reading or observation? Rowton, p.213. References. p.213

Reading and travel. *See* Travel and reading.

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Recall.

Debaters' handbook ser., no 27: Briefs, references and selected articles.

All elective and appointive officials should be subject to recall. Johnsen: Selected articles on the recall [with briefs and references].

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The proposed amendment to the Wisconsin constitution providing for the recall should be adopted. Wisconsin University, no.631: Briefs and references.

The recall should be adopted for all elective state and municipal officers, except judges Chicago University: Briefs, speeches and references.

The recall should be adopted in the United States as a measure of control by the people. C. L. of P. Debates. References.

The system of recall in use in Los Angeles, California, would be beneficial to the city of ———. Wisconsin University, no.262: References

Recall of judges.

Great debates, v 9, p.499: Speeches.—Johnsen Selected articles on the recall, p.11. References.

All judges other than federal should be subject to the popular recall. Speaker, v.7, p.301: Briefs and references.

Judges should be made subject to recall. Debaters' handbook ser., no.27: Briefs, references and selected articles.—North Carolina University, p.13: Briefs and references.—Washington University, no.4: Briefs and references.—Welday, p 253: Briefs and references.

The privilege of the people to recall their judges should be generally adopted in the United States. Shurter, p.246. Briefs and references.

The recall of judges is constitutional and will further the best interests of the people of the United States. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

The state governments should provide a method by which its judicial officers can be recalled by the voters or their representative. Carpenter, p.192. Briefs and references.

Recall of judicial decisions.

In all cases in which the courts have set legislation aside for the reason of its unconstitutionality an appeal to the people should be provided by a properly guarded referendum. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Judicial decisions should be subject to a recall by the people Intercollegiate debates, v 4, p 59 Speeches and references—Weldav, p 258. Briefs and references.

State constitutions should be so amended as to provide that when an act passed under the police power of the state has been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts, the legislature shall, after six months and within two years, submit the act to a vote of the people, and a majority in favor shall be sufficient to establish it as law Debaters' handbook ser., no 27: Briefs, references and selected articles

Reciprocity.

The policy of concluding reciprocal commercial treaties with other nations is a wise one. Ringwalt, p 105 Briefs and references—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The United States should adopt the policy of entering into reciprocal trade treaties with foreign nations. Debaters' handbook ser., no.20: Briefs, references and selected articles.

The United States should further extend her policy of commercial reciprocity. Shurter, p 164: Briefs and references

Reciprocity. United States and Canada.

Great debates, v.12, p.428: Speeches.

Commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada is desirable Shurter, p.214. Briefs and references—Thomas, p.178. Briefs—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

It would be advantageous to the United States to admit Canadian coal and lumber free of duty. Speaker, v 3, p.95: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates. Briefs.

It would be to the advantage of the United States to establish complete commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Brookings, p 102: Briefs and references

A reciprocal commercial treaty should be concluded between the United States and Canada. Ringwalt, p.113. Briefs and references.

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Fair trade (reciprocity) *v.* free trade. Askew, 1906, p.90. Briefs and references

Referendum.

Askew, 1906, p 192: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.199: Briefs—Bliss, 1908, p.385. Arguments for and against.—Great debates, v.9, p.482: Speeches.

The constitution of North Carolina should be so amended as to allow the initiative and referendum in state-wide legislation North

Referendum—continued

Carolina University Initiative and referendum Briefs, references and speeches.—North Carolina University, p.19. Briefs and references.

The constitution of the state of New York should be so amended as to provide for the initiative and referendum. Intercollegiate debates, v 2, p.281 Speeches and references.

Direct legislation by the people would improve political conditions in the United States. Thomas, p.166: Briefs and references.

For and against the initiative and referendum for New York state. Speaker, v.6, p.431: Speeches and references.

Initiative and referendum. Debaters' handbook ser., no.11 References and selected articles.—National Economic League: Speeches

The initiative and referendum should be adopted in the United States and in the several states thereof. Welday, p.134 Briefs and references.

Initiative and referendum should be made a part of the legislative system of Ohio Pearson, p 67. Synopses of speeches, and references.

Initiative and referendum systems of enacting legislation should be adopted by Pennsylvania. Speaker, v.3, p.281. Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates. Briefs.

Is the adoption of the initiative and referendum practicable in this country? Craig, p.487: Speeches.

Optional initiative and optional referendum should be adopted in state legislation Robbins, p.121 Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.242. Briefs and references.

The proposed amendment to the Wisconsin constitution providing for the initiative and referendum should be adopted. Wisconsin University, no.607: Briefs and references.

Should the referendum be introduced into English politics? Gibson, p.169 Briefs and references.

The Swiss referendum should be adopted. Carpenter, p 91. Briefs and references.

The system of direct legislation by the people should be more generally adopted in the United States. Ringwalt, p.50: Briefs and references.—Wisconsin University, no.224: References.—C. L. of P Debates: References.

See also Recall.

Reformation and renaissance.

Has the reformation exerted more influence on modern civilization than the renaissance? Matson, p.54: Briefs and references.

Reformer and conservative.

Is the reformer of greater importance to society than the conservative? Matson, p 527: Briefs and references.

Registration of title to land.

Askew, 1906, p.194: Briefs and references.

Relief, Outdoor. *See* Outdoor relief.

Religion.

Should theological difficulties be freely discussed? Gibson, p 208
Briefs and references

Was monotheism the primitive religion? Was polytheism the primitive religion? Was fetichism the primitive religion? Matson, p.470.
Briefs and references

See also Authority (in religion).

Religion and art. *See* Art and religion.

Religion in the public schools.

Secular education Askew, 1911, p 86: Briefs.

See also Bible in the public schools.

Religious disability.

A man's religion should not affect his eligibility for public office.
C. L. of P. Debates References.

Ought persons to be excluded from the civil offices on account of their religious opinions? Rowton, p 207. References. p 283

Religious education.

Must religious education be dogmatic? Askew, 1906, p 80: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 84: Briefs.

Religious equality.

Askew, 1906, p 86: Briefs and references.

Renaissance and reformation. *See* Reformation and renaissance.

Renaissance art and Greek art. *See* Greek art and renaissance art.

Rent.

Abolition of law of distress for rent. Askew, 1906, p.70: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.75: Briefs.

Representation, Proportional. *See* Proportional representation.

Representation in Congress.

The representation in Congress of those states restricting the elective franchise should be reduced in accordance with the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution. Carpenter, p.11
Briefs and references.

Republican Party.

The Republican Party is entitled to popular support. Thomas, p.170: Briefs and references.

The Republican Party is entitled to the suffrages of intelligent citizens. Brookings, p 13 Briefs and references.

Republicanism and monarchy. *See* Monarchy and republicanism.

Research, Scientific. *See* Scientific research.

Responsibility and insanity. *See* Insanity and responsibility.

Retaliation.

Gibson, p.268 Briefs and references.

Reversionists, Rating of.

Askew, 1906, p.195, Askew, 1911, p 203: Briefs.

Revivals.

Religious revivals promote the growth and prosperity of the church. Berkhof, p.188 Briefs.—Matson, p.496 Briefs and references.

Reward and punishment. *See* Punishment and reward.

Richard III.

Is there reasonable ground for believing that the character of Richard the Third was not so atrocious as is generally supposed? Rowton, p.200: References. p.284

Shakespeare's Richard III is not the true one. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Richard III and Charles II.

Which was the worse monarch, Richard the Third or Charles the Second? Rowton, p.206: References. p.289

Richelieu.

Were the results of Richelieu's policy beneficial to France? Matson, p.66: Briefs and references.

Right to work bill.

Askew, 1911, p 203: Briefs.

Ritualism, Suppression of.

Askew, 1906, p.196: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 205 Briefs.

Roads.

The administration of county road matters should be in the hands of a non-political board or commission. North Carolina University, p.34: References.

For most counties in North Carolina the bond issue is the most feasible way of obtaining funds for road construction, and the county should be the unit rather than the township. North Carolina University, p 33: Brief and references (both affirmative).

Should the United States government build good roads? Craig, p.503: Speeches.

The state should furnish engineering assistance to counties [in connection with their road problems]. North Carolina University, p.35. References.

This state should continue the policy of constructing state roads and permanent highways, with increasing appropriation therefor. Washington University, no.3. Briefs and references

Roman Catholic church.

Has the Roman Catholic church been, on the whole, a blessing to the world? Matson, p 478: Briefs and references.

Roman Catholic church. Papacy.

Papal infallibility. Askew, 1906, p 120: Briefs and references.

Was the papacy during the middle ages a beneficent power in European affairs? Matson, p.44 Briefs and references.

Rome and England. *See* England and Rome.

Rome and Greece. *See* Greece and Rome.

Rousseau.

Has Rousseau's influence on modern thought been, on the whole, beneficial? Matson, p.356. Briefs and references.

Rural credit. *See* Agricultural coöperation and agricultural credit.

Rural schools. *See* Country schools.

Sabotage.

Under the present system of production and distribution, sabotage should be resorted to by members of the working class. Welday, p.279: Briefs and references.

Saloons. *See* Liquor question.

Salvation Army.

Is the Salvation Army calculated by its organization and methods to promote true Christianity among the lower classes? Is the Salvation Army entitled to the approval, encouragement and support of the Christian church? Matson, p 498: Briefs and references.

Santo Domingo treaty.

The policy embodied in the pending treaty with Santo Domingo is a desirable departure in American diplomacy. Speaker, v.2, p.393: Briefs and references

Satire.

Is not satire highly useful as a moral agent? Rowton, p.228
References. p. 292

Scepticism. *See* Skepticism.

Schiller and Goethe. *See* Goethe and Schiller.

School boards.

The school boards of a city should be appointed by the mayor. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

School curriculum.

Should the curriculum of the public schools be changed? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Schools.

Are public or private schools to be preferred? Rowton, p.225: References. p. 293

Popular control of state-supported schools. Gibson, p.251: Briefs and references.

See also Bible in the public schools.—Country schools.—Religion in the public schools.

Science and art. *See* Art and science.

Science and literature. *See* Literature and science.

Science and poetry. *See* Poetry and science.

Science and the classics. *See* Classical education.

Scientific research.

State endowment of scientific research. Askew, 1906, p.197: Briefs.

Scotland, Church of.

Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. Askew, 1906, p.68, Askew, 1911, p.73: Briefs.

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Scott, Sir Walter.

Is the enduring fame of Scott dependent more on his novels than on his poems? Matson, p.329: Briefs and references.

Secession.

The Southern states were justified in seceding. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Second ballot. *See* Ballot.

Secret societies.

Fraternities (and sororities) should be permitted in American high schools. Welday, p.128: Briefs and references

Fraternities in high school or college are beneficial. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Greek letter fraternities as existing at present in undergraduate colleges are detrimental to the best interests of the academic world. Speaker, v.7, p.316: Briefs and references.

Secret societies in high schools should not be permitted. Shurter, p.64: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.206: Briefs.

Secret societies in public high schools should be prohibited. Foster, Essentials, p.120: Brief.

Sects.

Does sectarianism spoil Christianity? Gibson, p.178: Briefs and references.

Has the division of Protestant Christians into sects been, on the whole, injurious to the interests of true religion? Matson, p.483: Briefs and references.

Senate.

The abolition of state and national senates is desirable. Welday, p.21. Briefs and references.

Senate rules.

The rules of the Senate ought to be so amended that general debate may be limited. Bookings, p.83: Briefs and references.

Senators. Election

A constitutional amendment should be secured by which senators shall be elected by direct vote of the people. Brookings, p.32. Briefs and references.—Ringwalt, p.67. Briefs and references.

Election of United States senators. Debaters' handbook ser, no.6 References and selected articles.

Popular election of senators. C L of P. Debates: References.

Should the president and the Senate of the United States be elected by a direct vote of the people? Craig, p.258: Speeches.

United States senators should be elected by direct popular vote. Pearson, p.377: Synopses of speeches, and references

United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Carpenter, p.134 Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.92: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.162: Briefs and references—Wisconsin University, no.532 (2d revised ed.) Briefs and references.

Servetus and Calvin. See Calvin and Servetus.

Shakespeare.

Is it possible that the world will ever again possess a writer as great as Shakespeare? Rowton, p.293. References. P.293

See also Hamlet.—Richard III.—Taming of the shrew.

Shakespeare and Bacon. See Bacon-Shakespeare question.

Shakespeare and Goethe.

Was Shakespeare a greater genius than Goethe? Matson, p.294: Briefs and references.

Shakespeare and Milton.

Which was the greater poet, Shakespeare or Milton? Rowton, p.136: Speeches and references. P.136

Shelley and Byron. See Byron and Shelley.

Sherman anti-trust law.

Great debates, v.II, p.10: Speeches.

The Sherman anti-trust law is a failure. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Sherman anti-trust law is hostile to the economic interests of the United States. Thomas, p.208: Briefs.

Ship subsidies.

Great debates, v.II, p.118: Speeches.

The federal government should grant financial aid to ships engaged in our foreign trade and owned by citizens of the United States. Pearson, p.405: Synopses of speeches, and references.—Welday, p.310: Briefs and references.

The payment by the government of subsidies for the encouragement and upbuilding of the American merchant marine is expedient. Carpenter, p.85 Briefs and references. P.85

Ship subsidies—*continued*.

The United States should establish a more extensive system of shipping subsidies. Ringwalt, p.121: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.194: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.178: Briefs.—Wisconsin University, no.386: Arguments and references.

The United States should establish a system of shipping subsidies. Brookings, p.107: Briefs and references.—Debaters' handbook ser., abridged, no.4: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Intercollegiate debates, v.6, p.247: Speeches and references.—Iowa University debates, no.4: Briefs, references and speeches.—Robbins, p.189: Briefs and references.

See also Merchant marine.

Ships, Free. *See* Free ships.

Short ballot.

Cabinet system of state government, or short ballot in state government. Oregon League, 1911/12, p.9: References.

The short ballot should be adopted in all municipal elections Shurter, p.132: Briefs and references.

The short ballot should be adopted in state, county and municipal elections. Intercollegiate debates, v.2, p.317: Speeches.—Welday, p.284: Briefs and references.

Silver (currency).

Any further coinage of silver by the United States is undesirable. Brookings, p.90: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.208: Briefs and references.

See also Bimetallism.

Simplified spelling. *See* Spelling reform.

Single-house legislatures. *See* Legislatures.

Single tax.

Bliss, 1897, p.1252; Bliss, 1908, p.1115: Arguments for and against.—Great debates, v.10, p.52: Speeches.

All personal property and all improvements on, in and under land should be exempt from taxation in Oregon, and all state and local taxes should be levied and collected by the single tax on the assessed value of land and of public service corporation franchises and rights of way. Oregon League, 1911/12, p.17: References.

All public revenues should be raised by a single tax on land values, constitutionality granted. Debaters' handbook ser., no.25: Briefs, references and selected articles.—Washington University, no.6: Briefs and references.

All revenues for local purposes in the state of Washington should be raised by a tax levied on land values only, constitutionality granted. Washington University, no.13: References.

All "unearned increments" of land values should be appropriated by the state in lieu of all forms of taxation. Oklahoma University: Articles, for and against.

Single tax—continued.

In American municipalities of 25,000 or over a tax on the rental value of land exclusive of improvements should be substituted for the general property tax. Intercollegiate debates, v 2, p.125: Brief (affirmative) and speeches (negative).

Is the economic system of Henry George sound in its general principles and conclusions? Does poverty increase with progress? Is the private ownership of land wrong and productive of evil? Should there be a single tax levied on land values? Matson, p.212 Briefs and references.

North Carolina should abolish all taxes save one single tax levied on land, irrespective of improvements. North Carolina University, p.29: References.

Single tax on land should be substituted for all other forms of state and local taxation. University debaters' annual, 1914/15, p.499 Speeches and references.

A single tax on land values is desirable. Ringwalt, p.202: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.

A single tax on land values should be adopted in the United States. Shurter, p.117: Briefs and references.

A single tax on land would be better than the present system of taxation. Brookings, p.120: Briefs and references.

The state of Illinois should adopt a system of single tax based on rental values. Intercollegiate debates, v.6, p.157: Speeches and references.

Taxation of ground values. Askew, 1906, p.104: Briefs and references.

Taxation of land values. Askew, 1911, p.140: Briefs.

Taxation of land values only forms the proper basis of taxation for the purpose of local government in the United States and Canada. Speaker, v.7, p.439: Synopsis of speeches, and references.

Taxation of land values should be substituted in the United States for all taxes now paid. Welday, p.319: Briefs and references.

Skepticism and progress.

Has scepticism aided more than it has retarded the progress of truth? Matson, p.488: Briefs and references.

Skepticism and superstition.

Which is the more baneful, skepticism or superstition? Rowton, p.200: References. p 295

Slavery.

Is the decline of slavery in Europe attributable to moral or to economical influences? Rowton, p.205: References. p.288

Was the overthrow of slavery in the United States effected more by the influence of moral than of political forces? Matson, p.85: Briefs and references.

Slavery and intemperance.

Has slavery been a greater curse to mankind than intemperance? Matson, p.538: Briefs and references.

Small holdings. *See* Allotments and small holdings extension.

Social equality.

Askew, 1906, p.87: Briefs and references.

Social reform and the church. *See* Church, The.

Socialism.

Askew, 1906, p.49: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.212: Briefs.—Bliss, 1897, p.1270: Arguments for and against.—Bliss, 1908, p.1131: Arguments for and against.—Gibson, p.180: Briefs and references.—Great debates, v.11, p.348: Speeches.

Socialism as a scheme of social life is practicable and should be adopted in the United States. Welday, p.289: Briefs and references.

Socialism is a peril to the state and the church. Hill & White. Debate on socialism: Speeches (affirmative, by J. W. Hill; negative, by Bouck White).

Socialism is the best solution of American labor problems. Shurter, p.176: Briefs and references.

Socialistic control of the means of production and exchange. University debaters' annual, 1914/15, p.435: Speeches and references.

Socialistic control of the means of production and exchange would be preferable to the present capitalistic system. Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.269: Speeches and references.

See also Cooperation.

Societies.

Separate young men's and young women's societies are better than young people's societies. Berkhof, p.186: Briefs.

Societies, Secret. *See* Secret societies.

Society and solitude. *See* Solitude and society.

Socrates.

Ought Socrates to have saved his life by a different defence or by escaping from prison? Matson, p.89: Briefs and references.

Socrates and Plato. *See* Plato and Socrates.

Solitude and society.

Is solitude more favorable to mental and moral improvement than society? Matson, p.534: Briefs and references.

Sophists.

Have the Greek sophists been unduly depreciated? Are the opinions and practices of the Greek sophists incapable of vindication? Matson, p.421. Briefs and references.

South Africa.

Should natives be compelled to work. Askew, 1906, p.199: Briefs and references.

South American republics.

The United States should assume responsibility for the preservation of law and order in the South American republics Carpenter, p. 122 Briefs and references.

Southern states. *See* Secession.

Spelling reform.

English spelling reform. Askew, 1906, p.201: Briefs and references.

Is the radical change of English orthography to phonetic spelling desirable or practicable? Matson, p.264: Briefs and references.

It would be beneficial to adopt simplified rules of spelling Shurter, p.20: Briefs and references.

The simplified forms in the "Three hundred simplified spelling list" printed by the Simplified Spelling Board should be adopted by the people of the United States. Wisconsin University, no.280: References—C. L. of P Debates: References.

Spendthrift and miser. *See* Miser and spendthrift.

Spenser and Chaucer. *See* Chaucer and Spenser.

Sport.

Askew, 1906, p.202: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.220: Briefs.

Are we too fond of sport? Gibson, p.188: Briefs and references.

Is sporting justifiable? Rowton, p. 272: References. p 272

See also Athletics.—Foot-ball.

Spurgeon and Beecher. *See* Beecher and Spurgeon.

Stage. *See* Theatre.

State and church. *See* Church and state.

State and individual.

Askew, 1906, p.119. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.115: Briefs.

Is the laissez faire, or let alone theory of government, the true one? Is the paternal theory of government the true one? Should state intervention be extended? Matson, p 136: Briefs and references.

The less the state meddles with the individual the better. Gibson, p.175: Briefs and references.

State constabularies.

State constabularies should be established thruout the United States. Independent. March 8, 1915. v.81, p 372: Briefs and references—Welday, p 305: Briefs and references.

State government, Cabinet system of. *See* Cabinet system of state government.

State insurance. *See* Insurance, State and compulsory.

State legislatures. *See* Legislatures.

State ownership. *See* Government ownership.

State rights. *See* Centralization and state rights.

Statesman and poet.

Which is the greater civilizer, the statesman or the poet? Row-ton, p.215: References p 276

Statesman, warrior, poet. *See* Warrior, statesman, poet.

Steam-engine and printing-press. *See* Printing-press and steam-en-gine.

Steel.

Present tariff on trust-made steel articles should be abolished. Wisconsin University, no.279: References.

Stoicism.

Has the influence of stoicism been on the whole beneficial? Did stoicism as modified by its Roman teachers show a real approximation to Christianity? Matson, p 431: Briefs and references

Street music, Legislation against.

Askew, 1906, p.202 Briefs.

Street railways. Municipal ownership. *See* Municipal ownership.

Strikes.

Are strikes right? Are strikes a benefit, on the whole, to the labor-ing class? Matson, p.225: Briefs and references.

Strikes are justifiable. Berkhof, p.183: Briefs.

See also Chicago strike injunctions.

Student government.

Is a system of self-government by students in colleges desirable? Matson, p.250: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Success.

The average young man of to-day has greater opportunities to make life a success financially than his forefathers had. Craig, p 199: Speeches.—C. L. of P. Reference lists

Is success in life attained more by will than by good fortune? Matson, p.535: Briefs and references.

Suffrage.

Adult suffrage. Askew, 1911, p.2. Briefs.

Disfranchisement of illiterate voters. Askew, 1906, p.222: Briefs.

If it were possible, a reasonable property qualification for the exer-cise of the municipal franchise in the United States would be desirable. Brookings, p.11: Briefs and references.—Foster, p.220: Brief and speech negative.—Foster, rev. ed, p.339: Brief and speech (negative).—Shurter, p.112: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.204. Briefs.

Is universal manhood suffrage true in theory and best in practice for a representative government? Should an educational qualification be made a condition of enjoying the right of suffrage? Should a prop-erty qualification be made a condition of enjoying the right of suf-frage? Is suffrage a natural right or a political privilege? Matson, p.145: Briefs and references.

Suffrage—continued.

Manhood suffrage. Askew, 1906, p.150: Briefs.—Gibson, p.158. Briefs.

Suffrage in the United States should be restricted by an educational qualification. Thomas, p.200. Briefs.

Suffrage should be restricted by an educational qualification. Ringwalt, p.25. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.114. Briefs and references.—Welday, p.85: Briefs and references.

Tennessee should adopt an amendment to her constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage. Pearson, p.243. Report of speeches, and references.

Suffrage, Negro. *See* Negro suffrage.

Suffrage, Woman. *See* Woman suffrage.

Sugar.

Is it good policy for the government of the United States to place a tariff on sugar? Gibson, p.266: Speeches.

Sugar should be admitted free of duty. Brookings, p.110. Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.124: Briefs and references.

A system of sugar bounties is contrary to good public policy. Brookings, p.112: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.185: Briefs and references.

The tariff on sugar should be removed. Carpenter, p.162. Briefs and references.

See also Brussels sugar convention.

Suicide.

Is suicide ever justifiable? Gibson, p.197: Briefs and references.

Is suicide immoral? Askew, 1906, p.204: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.223: Briefs.

Should there be legal enactments for the prevention of suicide? Matson, p.164: Briefs and references.

Sunday.

Is our Sunday being spoiled? Gibson, p.200: Briefs and references.

Sunday closing of public houses. *See* Liquor question.

Sunday opening of museums.

Askew, 1906, p.206: Briefs and references.

Sunday-schools.

Are the results of Sunday schools satisfactory? Gibson, p.203: Briefs and references.

The catechism class is a better agency than the Sunday-school for the instruction of the children of the church. Berkhof, p.191. Briefs.

Superstition and skepticism. *See* Skepticism and superstition.

The sword and the pen. *See* The pen and the sword.

Tacitus and Thucydides. *See* Thucydides and Tacitus.

Tainted money.

Money acquired by doubtful means should not be used for philanthropic purposes. C. L. of P. Reference lists

Taming of the shrew.

Did Petruchio adopt the best method of taming a shrew? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Tariff. See Protection and free trade.**Taste (æsthetics).**

Is there any standard of taste? Rowton, p. ~~219~~²⁸¹ References.

Taxation.

Abolition of indirect taxation. Askew, 1906, p.206: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.241: Briefs.

The legislature of North Carolina should provide for the full assessment of all property. North Carolina University, p.28. References.

North Carolina should adopt the Houston plan of taxation. North Carolina University, p.28: References.

North Carolina should provide for the segregation of the sources of state and local revenues. North Carolina University, p.28: References.

North Carolina should tax all vacant lots and unimproved country land at their full value North Carolina University, no 115, p 28 References.

Our present system of taxation is the best that can be devised Craig, p 250 Speeches.

Rates, their division between owner and occupier. Askew, 1906, p.191: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.198: Briefs

Special assessment of land and buildings values. Askew, 1906, p.201. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.17: Briefs.

Undeveloped land tax. Askew, 1911, p 245. Briefs.

Vacant land, its rating. Askew, 1906, p.216: Briefs and references.

Voluntary taxation. Askew, 1906, p.207: Briefs and references.

See also Bachelors.—Church property. Taxation.—Income tax.—Inheritance tax.—Poll tax.—Single tax.

Telegraph. Government ownership. See Government ownership. Telegraphs, telephones.

Telegraph and telephone.

Is the telegraph more useful than the telephone? Matson, p.415: Briefs and references.

Telephone. Government ownership. See Government ownership. Telegraphs, telephones.

Telephone and telegraph. See Telegraph and telephone.

Telescope and microscope.

Are the revelations of the telescope more wonderful than the revelations of the microscope? Matson, p.414: Briefs and references.

Temperance. *See* Drink and opium.—Liquor question.

Tennyson and Browning. *See* Browning and Tennyson.

Territorial expansion (United States). *See* Imperialism (United States).

Text-books.

The city should furnish free text-books to high-school students.
C. L. of P. Reference lists. *See* Ret. Room Pam File, Text Books;

The free text-book system should be adopted. Wisconsin University, no.387: Arguments and references.

A state law should be passed providing that school districts should supply free text-books in the public schools below the high school grade. Oregon League, 1911/12, p.12: References.

Thackeray and Dickens.

Is Thackeray a greater novelist than Dickens? Matson, p.331: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Theatre.

Civic control vs. the syndicate system. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Has the stage a moral tendency? Rowton, p.2596: Speeches and references.

Is the theatre in its character and influence, as shown in the past and the present, more evil than good? Can the theatre be reformed? Should Christians never attend the theatre? Matson, p.464: Briefs and references.

Ought Christians to attend the theatre? Gibson, p.206: Briefs and references.

Theatres do more good than harm. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also Censorship of the stage.—Drama.

Theatre, National.

Askew, 1906, p.207: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.242: Briefs.

Thomas à Kempis and Bunyan. *See* Bunyan and Thomas à Kempis.

Thought and language.

Is thought possible without language? Is language identical with thought? Matson, p.447: Briefs and references.

Thucydides and Tacitus.

Was Thucydides a greater historian than Tacitus? Matson, p.285: Briefs and references.

Titles of honor.

Do titles operate beneficially in a community? Rowton, p.291: References. p. 296

Tobacco.

The effect of tobacco on the human system is harmful. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Torrens system.

The Torrens system of land-title registration should be adopted throughout the United States. Shurter, p.230: Briefs and references.

Total abstinence. *See* Liquor question.

Trade unions.

Bliss, 1897, p 1340: Arguments for and against.—Bliss, 1908, p.1226: Arguments for and against.

Are trades unions, on the whole, mischievous or beneficial? Gibson, p.211: Briefs and references.

In anti-trust legislation, labor unions should be exempt from construction as "combinations in restraint of trade." Intercollegiate debates, v.7, p.45: Speeches and references.

Labor organizations promote the best interests of workingmen Brookings, p 151: Briefs and references.—Matson, p.223: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p 1: Brjefs and references.—Thomas, p 208 Briefs.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Labor unions. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Labor unions are beneficial to this country C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Labor unions should incorporate as a condition precedent to demanding recognition by employers. Carpenter, p.177 Briefs and references. **p.177**

The modern trade unions are highly desirable. Berkhof, p.182: Briefs.

The organization and maintenance of labor unions should be discouraged Carpenter, p.177 Briefs and references **p.177**

The organization of workers into unions, in the United States, has been and is now beneficial to workers so organized and to the country at large. Welday, p.332: Briefs and references

Reform of trade union law. Askew, 1906, p.212: Briefs and references

Trade unionism. Askew, 1906, p 210: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.244: Briefs.

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See also Open shop and closed shop —Osborne judgment.

Travel and reading.

Which is the better means of culture, travel or reading? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Trial by jury. *See* Jury system.

Trusts.

Bliss, 1897, p 892: Arguments for and against.

All trusts and combinations intended to monopolize industries should be prohibited. Brookings, p.134: Briefs and references.

Trusts—continued.

The anti-trust laws should be amended to permit fair and reasonable combinations and monopolies. C. L. of P. Reference lists

Are monopolies, on the whole, more a good than an evil to the public? Is the present general tendency to minimize competition by the formation of monopolies an evil? Matson, p.215. Briefs and references.

Are private monopolies public evils? Gibson, p.134: Briefs and references.

Are the so called trusts, in their working and influence, a benefit to the public? Do trusts threaten our institutions so as to warrant adverse legislation? Are trusts, in their tendency, subversive of industrial liberty? Matson, p.217: Briefs and references.

The formation of trusts should be opposed by legislation Alden, p.257: Brief (negative).

Further federal legislation in respect to trusts and industrial combinations is desirable. Ringwalt, p.131. Briefs and references—Shurter, p.140: Briefs and references.

Is a well-managed trust beneficial to the general public? Craig, p.538: Speeches.

A policy of federal regulation should be substituted for the Sherman anti-trust law. Intercollegiate debates, v.4, p.149: Speeches and references.

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The tariff should be removed from all trust made goods Carpenter, p.118: Briefs and references

There should be national regulation of great industrial corporations through an administrative bureau. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

The true solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of the regulation of combination rather than the breaking up of combination and the restoring of competition Independent. Feb. 2, 1914. v.77, p.167: Briefs and references. *Shurter p 92*

Trusts and monopolies are a positive injury to the people financially. Craig, p.327: Outlines

See also Federal charter and federal control.—Littlefield anti-trust bill.—Sherman anti-trust law.

Turkey.

Would the subversion of the Turkish empire be a gain to its subjects and to Europe as a whole? Matson, p.185. Briefs and references.

Unemployed.

Cities should employ labor when the private demand for it is largely inadequate. Thomas, p.182: Briefs.

General Booth's employment system as outlined in "Darkest England" should be adopted in this country Brookings, p.160: Briefs and references—Shurter, p.28: Briefs and references.

Unemployed—*continued*.

In times of depression municipalities should give work to the unemployed. Brookings, p.168. Briefs and references.—Debaters' handbook ser., no 32. Briefs, references and selected articles.—Shurter, p.102. Briefs and references.

A national system of public labor exchanges should be established. Debaters' handbook ser., no.32. Briefs, references and selected articles.

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See also Farm colonies.

Unemployment insurance. *See* Insurance, Unemployment.

Unions. *See* Trade unions.

Unitarianism.

Has the influence of American Unitarianism been favorable to Christianity? Matson, p.484. Briefs and references.

United States.

Are the conservative forces in our nation sufficient to insure its perpetuity? Matson, p 153. Briefs and references.

Is it probable that America will hereafter become the greatest of nations? Rowton, p 226: References. p 290

United States. Army. Increase *See* Army (United States). Increase.

United States. Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to allow Congress to propose amendments and a majority of all the state legislatures to ratify the same. Shurter, p 236. Briefs and references

A more easy and expeditious method of amending the constitution should be adopted. C. L. of P. Debates. References.

See also Constitutional guarantees

United States. Imperialism. *See* Imperialism (United States).

United States. Navy. Increase *See* Navy (United States). Increase.

United States. Territorial expansion. *See* Imperialism (United States).

United States government and English government. *See* English government and United States government.

Universities. *See* Colleges and universities.

University, National. *See* National university.

University extension.

Askew, 1906, p.215: Briefs and references.

Usury.

Should usury laws be repealed? Matson, p.231: Briefs and references.

Utility.

Is the principle of utility a safe moral guide? Rowton, p.226. References. p. 276

Vaccination.

Askew, 1906, p.216: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.250: Briefs.

Compulsory vaccination is desirable. Berkhof, p.173: Briefs.—Gibson, p.218: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.56: Briefs and references.

Vegetarianism.

Askew, 1906, p.219. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.252: Briefs.

Venezuela.

Resolved that we endorse President Cleveland's message relating to the Venezuelan boundary. Alden, p.236. Speech (affirmative).

Vice and virtue.

Does not virtue necessarily produce happiness and does not vice necessarily produce misery in this life? Rowton, p.232. References

Victorian literature and Elizabethan literature. See Elizabethan literature and Victorian literature.

Virgil. See Iliad and Æneid.

Virtue and vice. See Vice and virtue.

Vivisection.

Askew, 1906, p.220: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.254. Briefs.

Is the practice of vivisection for scientific purposes justifiable? Is vivisection cruel and unnecessary? Matson, p.409: Briefs and references.

Should we prohibit vivisection? Gibson, p.222: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.344: Briefs and references

Vivisection should be restricted by law. Foster, Essentials, p.208. Briefs.

Voltaire.

Has the influence of Voltaire, through his writings, been on the whole beneficent? Matson, p.354: Briefs and references.

Voting. See Ballot.—Suffrage.

Wages.

Fair wages clause in public contracts. Askew, 1906, p.92: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.94: Briefs.

For work the same in kind, quantity and quality, should woman receive the same wages as man? Should woman receive the same wages as man for work or service of equal value? Matson, p.232: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Wages boards. Askew, 1911, p.257: Briefs.

See also Minimum wage.

Wagner.

Has Wagner made an important improvement in musical theory and practice? Is Wagner's musical drama likely to be the music of the future? Should Wagner be ranked with the great masters in music? Matson, p.374: Briefs and references.

Wales, Church of.

Disestablishment of the church in Wales. Askew, 1906, p.69. Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.74. Briefs.

War.

A Christian may and must take an active part in war when called upon. Berkhof, p.189: Briefs.—Gibson, p.226: Briefs and references.

Have the necessary evils of war, in the history of the world, outweighed the good results it has produced? Matson, p.536: Briefs and references.—Welday, p.357: Briefs and references.—C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Is war in any case justifiable? Rowton, p.212: References. **P**

Should a nation ever go to war? Tufts, p.461: Briefs.

See also Arbitration, International.—Armaments.—Disarmament.—Peace.

War and non-resistance. *See* Non-resistance and war.

Warrior and statesman.

The warrior does more good for his country than the statesman. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also The pen and the sword.

Warrior, statesman, poet.

Which is of the greatest benefit to his country, the warrior, the statesman or the poet? Rowton, p.27: Speeches and references.

Washington and Alfred the Great. *See* Alfred the Great and Washington.

Washington and Franklin. *See* Franklin and Washington.

Washington and Lincoln. *See* Lincoln and Washington.

Water-power.

Congress should provide for the regulation of all water power, constitutionality conceded. C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Waterloo and Marathon. *See* Marathon and Waterloo.

Watt, Howard, Napoleon. *See* Napoleon, Howard, Watt.

Wealth.

Can a man get rich honestly? Gibson, p.172: Briefs and references.

The state should limit by law the amount of wealth to be accumulated by any one person. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

See also Crime.—Luxury.

Wealth and poverty. *See* Poverty and wealth.

Webster and Clay.

Were the public services of Webster more valuable to the country than the public services of Clay? Matson, p.124 Briefs and references.

Wesley and Calvin. See Calvin and Wesley.

White race and yellow race. See Yellow race and white race.

White races and dark races. See Dark races and white races.

Wilberforce and Howard. See Howard and Wilberforce.

Will, Freedom of. See Free will.

Williams, Roger.

The banishment of Roger Williams was justifiable. Berkhof, p.170. Briefs.—Matson, p.80: Briefs and references.

Wine in the communion service.

Should unfermented wine be used at the communion table? Gibson, p 231. Briefs and references.

Witches.

Have the New England Puritans been censured too severely for their treatment of the Quakers and the so called witches? Matson, p 78. Briefs and references

Woman suffrage.

Askew, 1906, p.227 Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p 262 Briefs —Berkhof, p 177: Briefs.—Bliss, 1897, p 1404: Arguments for and against.—Bliss, 1908, p 1297: Arguments for and against.—Debaters' handbook ser., no 13 References and selected articles.—Great debates, v.8, p 313: Speeches —Independent, Oct 11, 1915. v.84, p 58: Speech (for), by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; speech (against), by Mrs Alice N. George.

The constitution of North Carolina should be so amended as to allow women to vote under the same qualifications as men North Carolina University, p.25. Briefs and references

Equal franchise (or voting) rights for men and women should be granted by law in the United States. Welday, p 349: Briefs and references.

In the United States the right of suffrage should be granted to women. Robbins, p.196: Briefs and references.—Thomas, p.190: Briefs.

The right of suffrage should be granted to women Lyon, p.124. Briefs and references.

Should the suffrage be extended to woman? Matson, p 148. Briefs and references.

Should women have the parliamentary franchise? Gibson, p.238: Briefs and references.

Suffrage should be given to women. Ringwalt, p.8 Briefs and references.—Wisconsin University, no.214: References.—C. L. of P. Debates: References.

Woman suffrage—continued.

Woman suffrage is desirable. Brookings, p.8. Briefs and references.

Woman suffrage should be adopted by an amendment to the constitution of the United States Craig, p.127. Speeches.

Women are ready for the ballot. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Women should be granted the suffrage on equal terms with men. Shurter, p.38: Briefs and references.—Yale University Debating Assoc. Handbook no.1: Speeches.

Woman's intellect and man's.

Are the mental capacities of the sexes equal? Rowton, p.34: Speeches and references. p. 25

Is the intellect of woman essentially inferior to that of man? Matson, p.543: Briefs and references

Which exercises the greater influence on the civilization and happiness of the human race, the male or the female mind? Rowton, p.34: References. p. 283

Woman's wages. See Wages.**Women.**

American men of the present day are lacking in chivalrous respect for women. C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Women. Education.

Does the education of girls tend toward a better home life? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Higher education of women. Askew, 1906, p.224: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.260: Briefs.

Women and university degrees. Askew, 1906, p.223: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.259: Briefs

See also Medical education for women.

Women. Employment.

Employment of women. Debaters' handbook ser., no.3: References and selected articles.

Married women as workers. Askew, 1906, p.225: Briefs and references.—Askew, 1911, p.261: Briefs.

Ought we to let women work for their own living? Gibson, p.234: Briefs and references.

Should all girls be educated to be self-supporting? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

Wool.

A system of duties on wool and woollens is undesirable. Brookings, p.115: Briefs and references.—Shurter, p.126: Briefs and references.

Wordsworth and Byron.

Which was the greater poet, Wordsworth or Byron? Rowton, p.293: References. p. 295

Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Was Wordsworth a greater poet than Coleridge? Matson, p 309.
Briefs and references.

Workingmen and the church. *See Church, The.***Workingmen's compensation.**

Debaters' handbook ser., no 17: References and selected articles

Compensation for injuries sustained by workmen in the course of their work should be paid from a fund provided by employers and workmen and administered by the state. Oklahoma University.
Briefs, references and selected articles.

See also Employers' liability.—Insurance, State and compulsory.

Workmen's insurance. *See Insurance, state and compulsory.***World growing better?** *See Optimism and pessimism.***Yellow peril.**

The rapid awakening of the Mongolian race is perilous to the Caucasian supremacy of the world Robbins, p 204: Briefs and references.

Yellow race and white race.

Is the yellow race essentially inferior to the white race? C. L. of P. Reference lists.

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The United States should continue its present policy of intervening when necessary in the Latin-American republics. Beman. Intervention in Latin America. Handbook Series. Briefs, articles and references. Ref. 327 B446.

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The United States should cease to protect by armed forces American Capital invested in Latin America, except after formal declaration of war. University of Iowa Extension Bul. Briefs, articles and references. Ref. 327.72 I64.

INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN

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tion by popular vote. Beman. Ref. Shelf
Ser. Briefs and articles.
Ref. 347.97 B45.

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should be sufficient to convict or to
acquit in a criminal trial, except in a
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volving a death penalty. University
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The Ku Klux Klan should be condemned
by all right thinking Americans.
Johnson. Ref. Shelf Ser. Briefs and
articles. Ref. 363 J65.

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submitted to a board having compulsory
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That foreign languages should not be taught in high schools. Craig, p.559. Outline for points no brief. Ref. 808.5 C88b

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That the United States Government should support the League of Nations in the application of sanctions provided for the covenant of the League. Intercollegiate Debates v.17 p.161-199. Speeches and References. Ref. 808.5 I61 v.17 also circ.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LIGHT WINES AND BEER

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LIQUOR QUESTION

LIQUOR QUESTION

The federal government should legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. University Debater's Annual, 1922-23, p.191-235. Briefs, speeches and references. Ref. 808.5 U58.

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LYNCHING

Anti-lynching legislation. See Caveat,
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be issued. See Marriage Law. DeMolay
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amended granting Congress the exclusive
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The Federal Government should own and operate all facilities for the manufacture and sale of munitions of war. Inter-collegiate Debates v.17 p.315-361. Speeches and references. Ref 808.5 I61 v.17 also circ.

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U. S.--NEUTRALITY

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U.S.--DEFENSE

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SEE

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The United States should refuse to give Military protection to property which is owned by its citizens and which is situated on foreign soil. University debaters' annual, 1926-27, p.147-209 Briefs, speeches and references. Ref. 808.5 U58 1926-27.

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PUMP-PRIMING

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ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN

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SIT-DOWN STRIKE

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STATES RIGHTS

The powers of the federal government should be enlarged to give it jurisdiction over all matters that concern the whole nation. Beman. Ref. Shelf Ser. Briefs, articles and references. Ref. 342.73 B45.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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WOMEN, LEGISLATION FOR

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138 301

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his mother, and he had begun to sell his books in order to pay his debts, and printed several catalogues (six octavo little volumes, the last of which was printed just as he died,) in which are many rare, excellent, and uncommon books, tho' the chief of his collection was not comprehended in these catalogues.

Mr. Rawlinson was a man of very great integrity and honour, and so loyal, that he would have done any thing for the interest of king James, that now lives in exile beyond sea; he died in communion of the non-juring Church of England, being a perfect hater of all new-fangled doctrines. And 'twas the happiness of his father, (to whom he was eldest son,) sir Thomas Rawlinson, kt. who was sheriff and lord mayor of London, to be also very honest and loyal, insomuch that sir Thomas Kensey (who had married the sister of Mr. Rawlinson's grandmother by the mother's side) and Mr. Rawlinson's father, spent, in two years' space, ten thousand pounds to keep king James II. on the throne. Mr. Rawlinson had seen his father's expence under his own hand, and it amounted to 4600 libs. Sir Thomas Kensey was sheriff of London in king James the second's time, the year before Mr. Rawlinson's father, and as he was a great friend to the said king, so he was personally acquainted with him, and was a brave, bold man, till he broke his health, by breaking his leg, when he languished till the time of his death.

Mr. Rawlinson loving to be free in his discourse, (for as he was born to the freedom of an Englishman, so he said he would make use of it,) it proved of no small disservice to him, because he did not observe the wise man's caution, *There is a time to keep silence, and a time to speak*. Insomuch, that when he was among such as were of different principles from him-

self, (and 'could do him much mischief,) he would. without distinguishing the seasons, make use of such girding expressions, as made the persons touched take all opportunities of shewing their resentment, and giving him trouble, tho' some did it in a sly way. Hence 'twas that even Dr. Mead, who had otherwise shewed himself a friend to Mr. Rawlinson, discovered a great deal of indifference towards him for a good while before his death, and avoyded his conversation; which is purely owing to the too great freedom of Mr. Rawlinson. For the doctor having been bred a presbyterian, (as his brothers were also, his elder brother Samuel Mead having been a tub-preacher, tho' they are otherwise now,) Mr. Rawlinson, who was the doctor's companion, and used to dine and sup at his house, and to go up and down in the doctor's coach with him, (such an affection did the doctor shew towards him,) took all occasions whatever of twitting him with this, and that too before company, and of adding other occasional reflections, by no means prudent, as made the doctor withdraw his kindness, and to express himself in a different manner from what he had done. This I have heard spoke of by some of Mr. Rawlinson's friends with a sort of concern: and truly 'twas with no small concern that I heard thereof at first, easily perceiving what the consequence would be.

Some gave out, and published it too in printed papers, that Mr. Rawlinson understood the editions and the title-pages of books only, without any other skill in them, and thereupon they stiled him *TOM FOLIO*. But these were only buffoons, and persons of very shallow learning. 'Tis certain that Mr. Rawlinson understood the editions and titles of books better than any man I ever knew, (for he had a very great memory,) but

then besides this, he was a great reader, and had read abundance of the best writers, ancient and modern, throughout, and was intirely master of the learning contained in them. He had digested the classicks so well as to be able readily and upon all occasions (what I have very often admired) to make use of passages from them very pertinently, what I never knew in so great perfection in any other person whatsoever.

On Friday, August 27, 1725, after I had writ down the foregoing particulars, Mr. William Oldisworth told me, that Mr. Rawlinson (what I had not heard of before, nor could I have imagined it,) had put his money into the South Sea stock, and was one of those that lost all by that wicked scheme, in which so many thousands were utterly undone, whilst others were as great gainers. He said this was certainly true, (for I doubted about it,) and was what ruined his fortune and forced him to run so much in debt, and was the principal occasion of all his miseries.¹

Sept. 10. Mr. Anstis (garter king of arms) being in Oxford, (with Mr. Maittaire,) I spent the evening with them last night, and Mr. Burton, of Corpus Christi college, (who is tutor to a son of Mr. Anstis's just entered gentleman commoner of that college,) and Mr. West, of Balliol college, were with us, Mr. Maittaire then told me, that Mr. Rawlinson made his will in June last; that one Mr. Ford is his executor; that he hath ordered all his books to be sold in order to pay his debts; that he hath left 120 (I had before

¹ Upon inquiry since, I am apt to think (and indeed am pretty well assured of it) that Mr. Oldisworth's information is wrong. T. H.

been told 150) libs. per an. to his wife during life; that he hath left on two legacies, *viz.* 150 libs. to Mr. John Griffin, of Saresden, in Oxfordshire (the person who married them,) and 100 libs. to Mr. Clavell, (I suppose Walter Clavell, of the Inner Temple, esq.) and that he hath died (the interest and principle being to be reckoned together) ten thousand libs. in debt.¹ Mr. Maittaire said, Mr. Rawlinson was apprehensive and spoke of it, (at least) a year before, that he should live but a little while. He said he was perfectly raving, and in a strange delirium for many hours before he died. Neither Mr. Anstis nor Mr. Maittaire seem to have any good opinion of Mr. Rawlinson's widow. Mr. Rawlinson, however, spoke well of her, and I see no reason (as yet at least) to think any thing ill of her. Mr. Rawlinson owed Mr. Anstis something more than 30 libs. Mr. Anstis does not seem to think that he shall ever be paid. What must I then think of mine, which is more than twice 30 libs. tho' I had left part of it to Mr. Rawlinson's liberty, considering what circumstances he was in; and yet, if there be enough, there is no reason but I ought (and Mr. Rawlinson assured me he never designed I should be a looser by him, and he was certainly very honest,) to be paid the whole, and some would insist too, upon interest, which I never thought of. Mr. Maittaire said Mr. Rawlinson was grown (and I have reason to think it very true) so very satirical and free with his tongue, that he spoke ill of every body whatsoever, excepting only Dr. Richard Hale, and yet of him too, at last he began to find fault.

Sept. 12. Last night Mr. Anstis (garter king of

¹ Of this it was said he had borrowed three thousand of his brother Richard upon mortgage.

arms) called upon me at Edmund hall, with Mr. Mattaire and Mr. West, and we afterwards went out and spent the evening together with Mr. Whiteside, in Cat-street. Mr. Anstis said, he was of Exeter college, and was entered there almost fourty years ago. Mr. Mattaire told us (and he said he did not care how publick it was made,) that Roger Gale (who indeed is but a poor stingy man,) served him a very dirty trick. Mr. Hare, it seems, had undertaken to publish *The Honour of Richmond*, from a MS. in the Cotton library. But upon his death Mr. Gale undertook it, and accordingly had it printed very pompously in folio, in the manner Mr. Hare proposed it, and to the whole is prefixed a large preface of about seven or eight sheets of paper, which Mr. Anstis said last night was handsomely done in good Latin, but as for the book itself, he observed that 'twas no great matter, being what any one else could have done in that manner. Upon this Mr. Mattaire said, that the said preface was writ in English, and that he (the said Mr. Mattaire,) by the interest of the earl of Pembroke, translated it into Latin for Mr. Gale; that it being desired to be done with speed, he did it in about a fortnight's time, (tho' it was a piece of learning out of his way, his studies not lying in English history and antiquities,) and that Mr. Gale, to whom he carried it, upon delivery, put into his hand a paper, with somewhat in it, that Mr. Mattaire did not look upon till he came home, when he found it to be only three guineas, whereas he said 'twas worth ten to write it, and he declared now, that he would not do the same again for twenty guineas. What Mr. Mattaire resents the more is, that Mr. Gale did not so much as give him a book, which indeed is very mean. This Roger Gale (however) hath shewed himself in several respects to

be a friend to the writer of these matters, in communicating his Fordun, and several particulars relating to learning, tho' 'tis very well known that he is a very great whig, a man of a very stingy temper, notwithstanding he be very rich, and is in a wealthy post. I before thought that he could have writ Latin himself, I find now he cannot.

Sept. 13. At the same time Mr. Mattaire told us, that Dr. Atterbury, the deprived bishop of Rochester (who was my very good friend and acquaintance,) was always, both at Christ Church and afterwards, his bitter enemy, and that 'twas chiefly by his contrivance that he (Mr. Mattaire) was turned out from being second master of Westminster school to make way for Mr. now Dr. Robert Friend. His enemies gave out that Mr. Mattaire was a whig, but were forced to be silent, when he appeared to be as he is, a non-juror. They would have had Mr. Mattaire to resign, but this he declined, and told them, he would not leave the place unless he were turned out, and if they did turn him out, that he would then publicly declare it to the world, which accordingly he did in the beginning of his *Vitæ Stephanorum*. Upon occasion of which, I cannot but here mention what I spoke of formerly, *viz.* that Dr. Hudson and others would have had me to resign my post of second librarian of the Bodleian library, but this I would not do, (to their great vexation,) upon which they proceeded violently, and I was not only debarred that place, (for I have still the old keys by me,) but deprived of whatever belonged to me there, and all was given to others.

Sept. 18. On Wednesday night, *Sept.* 8, 1725, between eleven and twelve a clock, the people were

greatly alarmed at a fire, which broke out at the south end of London bridge, where the houses being all of wood, burned with uncommon vehemence on both sides, till about fifty or sixty were laid in ashes, eighteen whereof were upon the bridge, and the rest in Tooley-street; and if a stop had not been put to it by the old stone gate, which stood between the second and third arches, the flame must have unavoidably extended as far as the draw-bridge at least.¹ We do not hear of any lives lost, but the damage in merchandizes is very great. Some compute the loss at a hundred thousand pound; but most of the houses and goods being insured, it will fall very heavy upon the insurance. The bridge, we are told, has suffered but little damage; however, it is at present unpassable for carts and coaches, which are obliged to ferry over the river at Westminster.

Colonel Turner, about 18 years ago, having received a hurt on his forehead, a bunch grew thereon, which was supposed to have occasioned the distemper of the falling sickness; he had been for late years importuned to have it opened, but would not consent to it, 'till a few days ago, when an eminent surgeon made an operation with that success, that he found the point of a sword in his skull of an inch long, which he took out, and since that the colonel is very easy, and in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Whiteside tells me, he knows the colonel, and that the hurt happened at the battle of Almanza, when he had a fall from his horse.²

¹ This intelligence is copied from the *Northampton Mercury*, a provincial newspaper of uncommon merit in its day, and apparently a great favourite, particularly with the honest party, in the university.

² From the *Northampton Mercury* of Sept. 20. "Whereas it

Sept. 22. The street which goes from Christ Church, by Christ Church almshouse to Littlegate, is commonly called Brewer's-lane, and oftentimes Slaughter-lane. The people commonly say 'twas called Slaughter-lane from the scholars being killed there; but that is a mistake. 'Twas so denominated from slaying the cattle there, as being removed from the body of the university. The true name of this lane or street, when the Dominican and Franciscan frieries flourished, and after, was Friers-street, or Friers-lane, tho' that name be now quite forgot, the Dominican friery being on the south, and the Franciscan on the west, side of it; and indeed both these houses were brave places, and many noble and very excellent personages were buried in the churches of each, and even to this day, in the place where the Dominican church stood, are bones dug up. I heard of some very lately, and of a piece of gold, (I know not what,) but I do not hear that such are so frequently dug up at the place of the Franciscan church. Nor have any reliques been discovered for many years at the place where the Penitentiarian friery, (commonly called the friers of penance, of sackcloth, &c.) stood, which was at the west end of Paradise-garden, and 'twas, when dissolved in 1307, united to the Franciscan friery, in which year all the friers of penance were abolished.

" was said, that Edmund Turner, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of
" the second troop of horse grenadiers, received his wound by a
" fall from his horse at the battle of Almanza, we are since in-
" formed, that it happened near the end of Pall-Mall in a ren-
" counter; and that the piece of sword extracted from within
" his scull, was one inch and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch long." N. B.
Shewing this passage yesterday to Mr. Whiteside, who knows
the colonel, he told me 'twas false, and that the collonel received
his damage at Almanza, and he thinks this passage is inserted,
that it might not be believed that the collonel fled at Almanza.
T. H.

Lond. Sept. 25, 1725. We hear, that the famous ostrich died a few days ago at Sturbridge-fair; and that his body was afterwards dissected at Cambridge by Mr. Warren, the surgeon. He cut above six inches deep in fat. Many stones, and nails, and half-pence, and some small pieces of silver, all turned black, were taken out of the crop and gizzard. The silver and copper pieces were very visibly wasted, especially about the edges.¹

Oct. 22. This morning called upon me, which he had never done before, Mr. Henry Dodwell, of Magdalen hall, son of the late very learned Mr. Henry Dodwell. He called about Mr. Vansittart's subscribing to Peter Langtoft and John of Glastonbury. He told me he was almost three years standing. I got him to stay almost a quarter of an hour. I had discoursed him before. I had heard, and so it appeared to me, that he is a changeling. He is, however, good natured, and may, and I hope he will, make a good man; but having not (most certainly as I take it,) a capacity, I cannot see how he can make any thing of the figure in learning that his father did. But I must suspend my opinion and leave it to after times. I asked him about his father's MSS. He said he had not seen them, nor did I find that he had seen or knew much of his printed books. He mentioned Dr. Heywood and Mr. Parker, the former about his father's copy of Thomas a Kempis, the latter about his father's Dissertation upon Irenæus. He had heard, he said,

¹ *Northampton Mercury*, Sept. 27. N. B. This ostrich was in Oxford, this last summer, and was there shewed for many days. What killed it, was cramming of it too much, particularly with iron, stones, &c. which (notwithstanding what they say) it could not digest. T. H.

Dr. Heywood speak of Kempis. I told him I had seen it, and that I had made publick mention of it. He said Mr. Parker had told him the Dissertation upon Irenæus would bear reprinting. I told him I had heard his father's lectures were reprinted. He said he had heard (he knew not from whom) the same. After this I met Mr. Leake and Mr. Parker. The former said he was not at all acquainted with this young man, nay did not know him by sight. Mr. Parker said he knew him, but had not seen him of late; (indeed he hath been in the country, coming up yesterday;) but they both agreed (Mr. Leake only from what he had heard) that he would never make a scholar, whatever he might with respect to being a good man. Mr. Leake observed, that he understood he wanted both parts and application.

Nov. 1. On Friday last (Oct. 29) were planted four yew trees upon the top of Heddington hill, round the elm tree which is commonly called Jo. Pullen's tree.¹

¹ This tree, mutilated though it be, is still (1856) standing, and may in every sense be deemed university property. First, from the associations belonging to it, and the numerous visitants of early days, as well as of modern times, who have made it their almost daily boundary of exercise: next, because the late Mr. Whorwood of Headington House gave it, although informally, to the university authorities, which to the credit of the present owner of the property, Mr. Davenport, was no sooner made known to him, than he declared nothing should induce him to destroy it, (it had been doomed to the axe,) and there it remains still, an illustration to these Remains. The property at Headington, as did that at Holton Park, belonged for a long period to the old family of the Whorwoods, one of the most ancient and respectable in the county of Oxford, and was severed from its original lords, owing to a series of improvident proprietors. Not so however the last owner, the Rev. Thomas Henry Whorwood, fellow of Magdalen college, who disposed of the remnant of this fine estate from a nice sense of honour, and from a desire to get

They are given by Mr. Tilman Bobart, brother of the late Mr. Jacob Bobart.

Nov. 15. About Thursday last Dr. Francis Gastrell canon of Christ Church, of the seventh stall, and bishop of Chester was seized very violently with the gout in his head. He was told that if he would take a bottle of Port wine it would drive it back, but this he absolutely declined, saying he had much rather die than drink a whole bottle of that wine. Accordingly he died some time last night at his lodgings in Christ Church, and the bells went for him this morning, being much lamented. Indeed he was the very best of all the bishops, excepting Dr. Hooper bishop of Bath and Wells, and had many excellent qualities, among some bad ones. I am told he died in the sixty third or grand climacterical year of his age. He took the degree of M. A. April the 20th, 1687, that of B. D. June 23, 1694, and that of D. D. July 13, 1700. On Jan. 5, 1702, he was instituted canon of Christ Church, and on April 4, 1714, he was consecrated bishop of Chester. He hath written and published several books, and was looked upon as a man of a good rational head, and in several things he shewed himself honest, notwithstanding he was a complier.

Nov. 20. Yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon was buried in Christ Church cathedral Dr. Gastrell bishop of Chester, when Mr. George Wigan spoke the speech.

rid altogether of incumbrances laid on the estate by those who had gone before him, and which, at the moment, he saw no other means of surmounting, but by a sacrifice painful to himself, and regretted by all his friends; by none more than the writer of this note.

Nov. 22. Tho' Mr. Willis of Whaddon be justly blamed for some indiscreet things he hath published full of gross blunders and mistakes, yet he hath done many things that deserve commendation, and particularly what he is endeavouring now to have done, viz. the erecting a church or chapell at Fenny Stratford, in reference to which I had a letter from him yesterday, dated at Whaddon hall the 19th instant, which he tells me came to give thanks for my generous gift to their chapell, that they doubt not of my good offices in the university, and hope I spoke to Mr. Whiteside, to whom, he saith, he hath wrote two letters without answers, and so desires me to jogg his memory, and begg him to favour him with a line. He hopes he will follow my example, for they are, as he says, a true object of charity. This week, he says, they shall get up a bell in the tower; and a clock they hope for by Christmas: if he is pretty well, he says, he shall go in about a fortnight to London to put his eldest son to Westminster school.

Nov. 23. The answer I writ to Mr. Willis was as follows,

Honoured Sir,

What you are doing for the town of Fenny Stratford (and indeed for the Church of England) is very generous, and can never be sufficiently commended. What Mr. Whiteside and others do in it, I know not, farther than that I have several times heard them speak very honourably of it. Some ages ago affairs of this nature did not require such earnest petitions. They were then as willing, as they are backward now, to promote such good, Christian, charitable offices. I wish you would not mention my little mite. As small as it was, I hope a blessing will attend it. I am glad you are going to

put your eldest son to Westminster school, under so truly excellent a master as Dr. Freind, for whom I have always had a very great honour, though I am an utter stranger to him. I wish your son all possible success, that he may prove a good scholar, and (which is far above all learning) a good honest man.

I am, dear honoured sir,
your most humble servant,

THO. HEARNE.

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
Nov. 21, 1725.

Nov. 27. Tho' what Mr. Willis is doing for Fenny Stratford towards the building of the chapell, whereof he hath himself given an hundred pounds, (as he laid out some years ago five hundred pounds at least upon Bletchley church, in procuring a good ring of bells and repairing and beautifying the chancell,) be very generous, laudable, and charitable, yet Mr. West tells me that he is maligned and ridiculed for it, and not thanked, and even Mr. West himself seems mightily to blame him for it, saying that his children (which are eight in number, four boys and four girls, the two eldest of which girls, now about seventeen years of age, are twins) will be bound to curse him for giving away that hundred pounds out of their fortunes, his estate being not, as Mr. Willis says, hardly a thousand pounds per annum. But let them say what they will, 'tis a commendable undertaking, and I cannot think Mr. Willis or his children will be ever a whit the poorer: on the contrary, I hope God Almighty will bless them on this account.

Dec. 6. Somner's Saxon Dictionary is now reckoned cheap at three guineas, or three pounds three shillings, which is the price Fletcher Gyles puts it at

in his sale, that he is now carrying on at London. I bought one some time since for forty-five shillings. I remember one sold for a crown.

Dec. 8. There is printed and published at London an 8vo. pamphlet every month called *Memoirs of Literature*, the author whereof, I am told by Mr. John Innys of London, bookseller, who with his elder brother Mr. William Innys prints it, is Mr. la Roch. Mr. John Innys informs me by letter of the 1st instant that that for November was then published, and that in it is an account of *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*, that I put out, and that they have desired Mr. la Roch always to give an account of what books I shall favour the world with.

Dec. 9. "London, Nov. 30 (*Tuesd.*) 1725. This "day Mr. Curl, the bookseller, was found guilty in the "King's bench court, of two indictments, for printing "obscene pamphlets." (*Northampton Mercury* for Monday, Dec. 6th, 1725).

N.B. This is that villain Curl, that was so severely whipt some years since, for his rogueries, in Westminster school, by the schoolboys of that place.

Dec. 29. I am told Fletcher Gyles asks 3*l.* 10*s.* for the Dauphin *Cicero de Orat.* I know not what should make the Dauphin books so dear, there being nothing hardly of learning in any of them, but Pliny's *Nat. History*, which indeed was done for glory, and much pains and learning (tho' the old ed. exceeds it in some respects) are shewed in it, and it made the editor Harduin distracted.

1725-26. Jan. 12. The famous Mr. Thomas Creech took the degree of M. A. as a member of Wadham

college, June 13, 1683, after which he became fellow of All Souls' college, as a member of which he proceeded to B.D. March 18th, 1696, and after that hanged himself at Mr. Ives the apothecary's, where he lodged. He was found dead in a garret there on July 19th, 1700, (the day Dr. White Kennett went out Dr. of Div.) but he had hung some days, as was guessed, for the body then stunk. He is said to have been melancholy for some time before, occasioned (as 'tis discoursed) upon account of a mistress. He was certainly a most ingenious man, as appears from his incomparable English translation of Lucretius, and from many other pieces. And when he was of Wadham college (where he was chum with Mr., afterwards Dr. Humphrey Hody) he was observed to be a most severe student, as he was afterwards for some time at All Souls, tho' he grew lazy at last. He had promised an edition of Justin Martyr's works, in order to which many sheets (above fifty) of notes were found among his papers after his death, which Dr. Grabe borrowed, and I have heard him say they were excellent, tho' some things were amiss in them. This Mr. Creech was a very proud, morose, sour man, and no good company.

Feb. 15. My late friend John Bridges esqr.'s books being now selling by auction in London, (they began to be sold on Monday the 7th inst.,) I hear they go very high, being fair books, in good condition, and most of them finely bound. This afternoon I was told of a gentleman of All Souls' college, I suppose Dr. Clarke, that gave a commission of 8s. for an Homer in 2 vols., a small 8vo. if not 12mo. But it went for six guineas. People are in love with good binding more than good reading.

Feb. 23. Mr. Upton, a schoolmaster in the West of England, in which country he was born, was of Eaton School, and afterwards fellow of King's college in Cambridge. His father was gardiner to old sir Philip Sydenham, father to the present sir Philip Sydenham. I am told his father designed him to be an hostler, or for some mean imployment, and was going towards London with that intent, when sir Philip was carrying his son to Eaton. Sir Philip understanding his mind, told him he should have some better business, viz. that he should be servant to his son at Eaton school, which accordingly he was, and so became a scholar in the school himself, though many years older than sir Philip's son, (I have heard it said he was 25 when he came to Eaton, which I suppose is a mistake, it may be he was so old when he went from it to King's,) and grew a good grammatical scholar, and young Mr. Sydenham proved his true and great friend. At length he became one of the masters at Eaton, and marrying, was afterwards, as now, an eminent schoolmaster in the west, and was preferred to a living by his patron sir Philip Sydenham, to whom Mr. Upton had dedicated *Dionysius Halicarnass. de Structura Orationis*. Mr. Upton, who is a very good scholar, hath also published *Ascham's Schoolmaster*, with notes, but he hath altered the language. He is upon an edition of *Hephæstion*, which Mr. Steers of Christ Church (who was his scholar) told me last night is to be a thin folio at 20s. per book, and that Mr. Upton shewed him a printed specimen of it this last summer. Mr. Mattaire hath likewise a design to print *Hephæstion*. It should be a small book, being but little itself.

April 2. Yesterday about three clock in the after-

noon fell down the tower of St. Peter's church in the Bailly, Oxon, and beat down the church with it, especially all the north part, leaving only part of the walls of the south side, and all the east walls of the chancell, which chancell, at least the east part of it, had been repaired or indeed rather rebuilt, within these thirty years, by contributions raised chiefly from scholars, but as for the whole church itself, I take it to be the same mentioned by me lately in my notes to Guil. Neubrigensis, from an old MS. Chronicle. In which notes, pag. 710, is this remark, *MCXIII. Hic fuit fundata nova ecclesia Sancti Petri, Oxon.* This was in the fifteenth year of K. Hen. I. They have expected the tower to fall for some years, and 'tis pity therefore, that, since 'twas very plain it could not stand long, they had not pulled it down, by which many things would have been saved. The tower stood in the middle of the church.

April 7. I was told last night by Mr. Whiteside, and I suppose 'tis what others think and say also, that sir Isaac Newton took his famous book called *Principia Mathematica*, another edition whereof is just come out, from hints given him by the late Dr. Hook (many of whose papers cannot now be found) as well as from others that he received from sir Christopher Wren, both of which were equally as great men as sir Isaac, who, by the way, understands not one bit of classical learning, nor can he, as I hear, write Latin, but is beholden to others to do that for him, although his books be only mathematical Latin.

June 4. On Thursday last, in the afternoon, called upon me, father Cuthbert Parkinson, who came from

East Hendred in Berks on purpose to see me. His nephew Mr. Fetherstone came along with him, and yesterday I spent the greatest part of the day with them. Mr. Parkinson told me, that he himself is the author of *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica, or, a Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans, or Friars Minors, commonly called Gray Friars, in two parts. With an Appendix concerning the English Nuns of the order of Saint Clare.* Lond. 1726. 4to. He compiled this work, as he told me, by the help of books in the study of my late excellent friend Charles Eyston of East Hendred, esq. Mr. Parkinson, (who is a Franciscan himself) is now in the 59th year of his age, as he told me himself. He is a very worthy learned man, and of an excellent good natured temper. The said book is what my letter¹ of May 22 relates to; which

¹ To Mr. Parkinson, at Mr. Eyston's at East Hendred, near Wantage in Berks.

SIR,

I thank you very kindly for your valuable present of the *Antiquities of the English Franciscans*. The excellent author (to whom my very humble service) hath taken a great deal of pains, and shewed much skill in compiling this work, which I peruse and read with much delight. I cannot think, that any one can be against it, that hath any regard for true devotion. 'Tis from such books, that we learn the piety, sanctity, and generosity of our ancestors. And 'tis therefore a very useful piece of service to collect anything upon such subjects. When I had the happiness of seeing you last here, I mentioned to you a MS. of John of Glastonbury, that belonged formerly to sir Richard Tycheburn. I know not whether you have thought of it since. This author I am now printing, and the work is pretty near being finished. I was very sorry to hear some time since of the death of Mr. Robt. Eyston. I am, with my respects to my friend,

Sir,

your obl. and most

faithfull humble servt.

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
May 22, 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

letter they are urgent with me to give leave to be printed, to be prefixed to some of the copies. Accordingly I gave them liberty to do with it as they please.

June 13. There are such differences now in the university of Oxford, (hardly one college but where all the members are busied in law businesses and quarrels, not at all relating to the promoting of learning,) that good letters miserably decay every day, insomuch that this last ordination, on Trinity Sunday, at Oxford, there were no fewer (as I am informed) than fifteen denied orders for insufficiency, which is the more to be noted, because our bishops, and those employed by them, are themselves generally illiterate men.

June 22. On Friday, June 10, about 11 o'clock, as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Alsop, prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Brightwell, near Wallingford, in Berks, was walking by a small brook called the Lock Bourne, near the college of Winchester, the ground gave way under his feet, which threw him into the brook, where he was found dead the next morning. The rectory of Brightwell being in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, his lordship has been pleased to give it to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, one of his lordship's chaplains; a living worth about 500 lbs. per annum. As for Mr. Anthony Alsop, he was one of the oldest, and one of the most ingenious acquaintance I had. He was a man of a most ready wit, of excellent learning, a fine preacher, and of rare good nature. He was looked upon to be the best writer of lyrick verses in the world. He was a Derbyshire man, was bred up at Westminster school, and from

thence elected student of Christ Church. He took the degree of master of arts March 23, 1696, and that of bach. of div. Dec. 12, 1706. Many years agoe he published, from the Theater Press, in Greek and Latin, *Æsop's Fables* in 8vo., which is an excellent edition. He was a neat writer of Epitaphs, and did many things that way and in poetry, most of which are unknown. He was about 55 years of age when his unfortunate death happened, which was occasioned by the workmen's having loosened the ground, in order to new pitch it, what Mr. Alsop did not know of. He was going that by-way to his lodging, having parted (I am told) with a friend at the college great gate, which being not readily opened, Mr. Alsop said, he would not stay, but go the by-way, which he unhappily did. His death is much lamented.¹

July 8. St. Grymbald's obit. The said St. Grymbald is the same that was monk and prior of the fa-

¹ In a former volume (for 1717) Hearne gives the following account of the action against Alsop which is mentioned in Bp. Atterbury's letters, which compelled him for a time to leave England.

"Mr. Alsop, rector of Brightwell in Berks, being married to the widow of Dr. Bernard, late rector of that place, one Mrs. Astrey commences a suit against him, as having made a contract of marriage with her. The matter hath been tried at London, and given against Mr. Alsop, who is to allow her two thousand pounds damage, and to pay all charges. The said Mrs. Astrey is daughter in law to Dr. Smith, late principal of Hart hall. Some merry letters of Mr. Alsop's were produced. She is a very light body, as some say, and the witnesses were suborned, and 'tis look'd upon by honest men as a party business, carried on chiefly by one Dr. Lasher a notorious Whigg, who is uncle to the girl Which Dr. Lasher hath been also a very loose man. Yet it must not be denyed but that Mr. Alsop is to be blamed for having had, even in an innocent way, any thing to do with her." (July 18, 1717.)

Dr. Pearson, Princ. of Edm. hall, told me last night that the

mous monastery of St. Bertin in Flanders, and being sent for over by K. Ælfred, assisted that great king in the restoring of learning at Oxford, being one of the first professors in that place, and 'twas at Oxford that he built the famous church of St. Peter's in the East, under which, at the east end, he made a vault, with a design to have been buried in it himself, but, upon account of the great disturbance between the old scholars and the new, he retired to Winchester, and died there on July 8, A°. 904, and was buried in the abbey there, (built by K. Ælfred,) of which he was abbat, according to William of Malmesbury, as I have cited him in sir John Spelman's Life of K. Ælfred.

July 10. On Wednesday morning last (July 6th¹) died at London Mr. Humphrey Wanley of a dropsy. He was born at Coventry on March 21, 1671, being the son of the Rev. Mr. Nath. Wanley, that writ the *History of Man*, and some other books. He was put an apprentice at Coventry, I think first to a limner, and afterwards to some other trade, as I have heard, but the late bishop of Worcester, Dr. William Lloyd, at that time bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, understanding that he had some skill in MSS., and that he writ an excellent hand, as he came once thro' Coventry, he had a mind to try him. And finding what was reported to be true, he took care to take him from his trade, and to send him to Oxford to his

original of the proceedings against Mr. Alsop was purely malice, and that no wise man believed any thing of a real serious contract of marriage, but the contrary. (July 19.)

The jury against Mr. Alsop were most of them, I hear, presbyterians. The judge was Ld. ch. Justice Parker, a notorious Whigg. (July 20.)

¹ The newspapers say July 5th being Tuesday, but Mr. Murray's letter to me said July 6th.

friend Dr. John Mill, principal of Edmund hall, thinking that the Dr. by his care might make him a useful serviceable man in matters relating to learning. He was entered batler of that hall, but becoming soon acquainted with that busy man Dr. Charlett, master of University college, Dr. Mill could not have his design, which was to have well grounded him in Greek and Latin, (what Wanley wanted much,) and in some academical learning. But Charlett wheedling him, and Wanley being naturally of an unsettled temper, presently left Edmund hall, having been but at one lecture with his tutor, and that was in logic, which he swore he could not comprehend. saying, "By G— Mr. Milles, (for he was then vice-principal "under Dr. Mill,) I do not, nor cannot understand "it," and so came no more, and entered himself of University college under Dr. Charlett, in whose lodgings he lay. Being now at Dr. Charlett's command, he was employed in writing trivial things, and in talking big, (for Wanley was very impudent with Charlett,) so that he got no true learning. After a little time he was made an assistant keeper of the Bodleian Library, where he did a vast deal of mischief, which I had much ado to rectify after Dr. Hudson became librarian, and I was employed for that purpose. After a while he left Oxford, went to London, and became secretary to the religious societies, and at length librarian to secretary Harley, he that was afterwards earl of Oxford, which post he held even under the present earl of Oxford, son to the other, to his dying day. He was a man of good parts, and might have been considerable, had he stuck to any one thing, but then he very much wanted steadiness and judgment. He was employed by Dr. Hickes to draw up the catalogue of Saxon and other

Northern MSS. in the said Dr.'s Thesaurus, which Wanley accordingly did, and dedicated it to secretary Harley, but his Remarks were writ in English, and translated into Latin by the care, as I remember, of Mr. Thwaites, who got it done for Wanley, tho' perhaps some things were done in Latin by Wanley himself, who, however, was very meanly skill'd in that business, as may appear from his preface to the Oxford Catalogue of MSS. relating to the Indexes of that work, which Wanley did; tho' the Index to the Cat. of Bodleian MSS. is built upon an index, now in MS. far better done by Mr. Emanuel Pritchard, janitor of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Wanley, besides what hath been mentioned, published one book, a translation, for the use of the religious societies. He was a very great sot, and by that means broke to pieces his otherwise very strong constitution. He married a widow woman in London (that had several children) who died a few years since suddenly, but Wanley had no child by her. He had begun a catalogue of the earl of Oxford's MSS. but he took such an injudicious method, that, had he lived many years longer, it would never have been finished. He had completed six, if not seven vols. in folio, taking in whole passages out of the respective pieces, on purpose to swell the work, for which he was often in my hearing much blamed, and an epitome of what he had done was intended, and another method design'd for what remain'd. He married another wife (a very young creature) just a fortnight before he died, and by that means she had what he had, which was considerable. He is buried in Marybone church.

July 23. Yesterday, as I was walking to Godstowe, near St. John's college I met with Mr. Anderson, a

Scottish man, whose brother is professor of divinity at Aberdeen. He is related, he told me, to Mr. James Anderson, the Scottish historian and antiquary. I have seen this gent. several times some years ago. Saith he, "Mr. James Anderson often asks after you, "and what you are doing. Be sure," saith he, "when "you go to Oxford, always inquire how Tom Hearne "does, and what he is upon." This gent. told me, that the said Mr. James Anderson is upon publishing a collection of all things pro and con relating to Mary queen of Scots, and that his other great work, being a sort of *Formulare Scoticanum*, as yet in MS., is prodigious.

Just as I was parting from this Mr. Anderson, he whispers me in the ear, in the hearing however of another Scottish gentleman that was with him, "You "are the only honest man," saith he, "in Oxford. "You want a larger gullet to swallow damned cramp "oaths."

July 27. This is the day kept in honour of the Seven Sleepers, so called, because in the reign of Theodosius the second, about the year 449, when the resurrection (as we have it from Greg. Turon.) came to be doubted by many, seven persons, who had been buried alive in a cave at Ephesus by Decius the emperor, in the time of his persecution against the Christians, and had slept for about 200 years, awoke and testified the truth of this doctrine, to the great amazement of all. But Baronius does not seem to approve of this account, but to lean rather to those who will have them so called, from their being shut in a cave by Decius, where they died or slept (for the death of the martyrs is called sleep), and near 200 years after were found, their bodies incorrupt and fresh as if

alive, when in the time of Theodosius II. the cave was opened.

Aug. 4. These verses following were communicated to me by Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq.

Upon sir James Baker's death.

Here lies a knight who now is dead,
But when alive wore ribband red ;
In grief for which his brethren two
Have turn'd their red ones into blue.

*Upon sir Robert Walpole's being made knight of the
Garter.*

Sir Robert, his credit and int'rest to shew,
Has drop't his red ribband, and took up a blue.
To two strings already the knight is preferr'd ;
Odd numbers are lucky—we pray for a third.

Aug. 6. Yesterday my friend the hon. B. Leonard Calvert, esq. left Oxford for Ditchley to see his uncle and aunt, the earl of Litchfield and his countess. Mr. Calvert gave me a medal of the famous Magliabechi, which is an extraordinary curiosity. This Magliabechi was a very great man, and was librarian to the great duke of Florence. He was never (as I have been told) above ten miles out of Florence in his life, and then he walked. He lived upon hard eggs, and wore no shirt. He used to lie in the library at last, and he dined at the duke's table. His memory was so prodigious, that he could, (when at any time consulted) immediately tell what authors had writ upon any subject. He did not understand Greek, and I am told could not write Latin. He was, notwithstanding his severe way of living, a man of

great humanity and complaisance, and particularly civil to strangers.

Aug. 15. Last night came to Oxford from Warwickshire, where he hath been to view his estate, my friend Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and I was with him at the Miter several hours. He hath been travelling several years. He was four years together at Rome. He was present at the queen's delivery of her first child the prince of Wales, and was then very near the queen. This prince is an extraordinary fine child. The duke of York is too young to judge of him yet. The king is a man that is by no means a bigot to the church of Rome. He is a man of an excellent understanding. Yet he is unfortunate in making Scotch and Irish his confidants, and those too of the meanest sort. Which thing is of very great disservice. The queen is a zealous Roman Catholic, but hath, as well as the king, a prodigious affection for the English.

Aug. 23. Yesterday morning came to Oxford, with Mr. John Murray, Mr. Thomas Granger of London. The said Mr. Granger is a curious good-humoured gentleman, and hath an excellent collection of books in English history and antiquities, as well as a fine collection of coins and medals. Mr. John Sturt of London is also now in Oxford with Mr. Bateman and Mr. Granger. This Mr. Sturt hath been one of the most eminent, indeed the eminentest engraver for writing of this last age. He is a man now (as he saith) of sixty-eight years of age. His own writing is also as good as his engraving. The things he hath done are prodigious. Mr. Murray told me formerly that he (Mr. M.) began to collect books at eleven, now he says at thirteen, years of age. I thought

Mr. Murray had kept all his curiosities together, ever since he began collecting, excepting duplicates; but he tells me now, that besides duplicates, he hath parted, upon occasion, with a vast number of things, and I find he lets any one that wants have what books he hath, and 'tis this way that he gets his support. Mr. Christopher Bateman is a Westmorland man by birth. Mr. Thomas Granger was born at Brayles in Warwickshire. Mr. Murray told me, that formerly he gave 10s. for Barnabee's *Journal*, which was afterwards (a few years since) reprinted, and sold for very little.

Aug. 28. At Campden in Gloucestershire lives one Mr. Ballard a taylor, who hath a daughter, a very pretty girl, of about fourteen years of age, that hath an extraordinary genius for coins, and hath made an odd collection of them. Mr. Granger (who came from thence last night in his return to London) saw her, and speaks much of her, which I took the more notice of, because he is himself a good judge of coins, and hath an admirable collection of them, especially of English ones. But, it seems, this young girl is chiefly delighted with those that are Roman.

Sept. 8. When Mr. Murray and Mr. Bateman were lately in Oxford, Mr. Murray put into my hands, for a few days, a paper MS. in fol. with the arms of England and France on both sides of the binding, being Norden's *Description of Cornwall*. He desired me to look it over, and to give my opinion of it, it being, he said, Christopher Bateman's, who, he said, gave 20 libs. for it, and he added that Kit, being in but bad circumstances, would print it, to raise some money, and had been at the charges of engraving the

draughts in it, of which proofs lay in the book, tho' I found the engravings wrong in many particulars. But the maps were wanting in the MS., I mean the county maps. I do not know but this is the MS. that belonged to St. James's library. Yet there being several faults in the writing, I cannot tell whether it be the original. Roger Gale, esq. hath a MS. of this work, but Mr. Murray said, 'tis only a copy of this MS. of Mr. Bateman's. He confessed, however, that Mr. Gale hath the maps, but added that he would lend them Kit Bateman to be published.

Copy of my letter to Mr. Murray, when I returned the MS. to Norden.

SIR,

Mr. Norden's character is well known from what is already printed of his *Speculum Britanniae*. Yet I think nothing of his that I have seen equals his Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, that you lodg'd with me for a few days. But the mapps being wanting in the MS. I cannot judge of the whole. He took a right method to trace the originall of places, by making himself acquainted, in some degree, with the Saxon tongue. Nor did he neglect even the Brittish language. Even Geffry of Monmouth was, in many respects, a favourite author with him. And that justly, since 'tis certain, that Geffry is in many things an author of credit. The most early accounts in other countries, as well as our own, were brought down by tradition. And therefore 'tis rather a wonder, that there are no more inconsistencies in Geffry. Mr. Norden being sensible of this, hath modestly apologized for him. And so, without doubt, had he seen it, he would have done for the British Chronicle in Jesus College Library, which contains more historical facts than are in Geffry, and ought to be printed by such as are versed in the British language. There are many other pieces as yet

unpublished of Norden. I hope these may be retrieved also, and I think his *Preparative* to the whole should be reprinted, as it was first published at London in 1596 in 31 pages in 8vo. But this little thing I never yet saw, only I have some MSS. extracts from it, that were given me by a friend. But I leave this, and other matters of this kind, to more proper judges than, Sir,

your most obliged

humble servant,

Edmund Hall, Oxford,
Sept. 6. 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

Sept. 9. Yesterday Mr. Layng of Balliol college gave me a fine copy of Coryat's *Crudities*, which is a most rare book. As there are abundance of very weak, idle things in that book, so there are withal very many observations that are very good and usefull, as was long since noted by Purchas and some others. The author kept a diary, in which he entered whatever notes he thought memorable, for many years, but what became of it after his death is uncertain, tho' 'tis probable, that his mother Gertrude, who lived divers years after his death, and died at an extreme old age, destroyed it. One would wish to have seen that Diary, in which, without doubt, were many remarks of English affairs, particularly before he travelled beyond sea, which was not till he was turned of thirty.

Sept. 14. (From the Reading Post, Sept. 12, 1726.)
 " Lisbon, Aug. 31, 1726, N. S. One Welton, a non-
 " juring English clergyman, who some time ago ar-
 " rived here from Philadelphia, died lately of a dropsy.
 " During his illness he refused the assistance of the
 " English minister here, alledging he was not of his
 " communion, though as for himself he declared he

“ was of the church of England as reformed by arch-
“ bishop Cranmer. After his death, among his things
“ were found an episcopal seal, which he had made
“ use of in Pensylvania, whereas he assumed and
“ exercised privily and by stealth the character and
“ functions of a bishop. Information of such his
“ practices having been transmitted from Pensylvania
“ last year to the Lords Justices of Great Britain,
“ they ordered a writ of privy seal to be sent to him,
“ commanding him to return home; which writ being
“ served upon him in January last at Philadelphia,
“ he chose rather than pay obedience to it, to retire
“ hither.”

N.B. This is the famous Dr. Welton, minister of White-chappel, who suffered much for his honesty, and was, it seems, a bishop, and is now above the malice of all his enemies.

Sept. 28. Mr. Roger Bouchier, fellow of Worcester college, is a man of great reading in various sorts of learning. He hath been always of that place, having been entered there when it was a hall, at his first coming to Oxford. He is not in orders. Mr. Colley of Christ Church says he is the greatest man in England for divinity. This Mr. Colley is an apocalyptical man, being much given to books upon the Revelation, reading, besides Mede, other things that he meets with upon that subject, and he is particularly strangely taken with a great folio upon the Revelation, written by Mr. Daubuz (that same that wrote a Latin 8vo. book upon the passage in Josephus relating to our Saviour) and published since his death, which Mr. Colley saith is the most learned book by much that ever he read. I have not seen this book of Daubuz's, but Mr. Colley having recommended it to Bouchier,

the said Bouchier also now mightily commends it. By this you may guess, that these two gentlemen are fanciful, as they are also esteemed to be.¹

Oct. 5. The following paper was communicated to me yesterday by Mr. Isham, fellow of Lincoln college, viz.

In the register of St. Martin's parish, Leicester, Feb. 5, 18 Eliz.:—"Tho. Tilsly and Ursula Russet were married, and because he was and is naturally deaf and dumb, could not for his part observe the order of the form of marriage, after the approbation had from Thomas the bishop of Lincoln, John Chippendale, LL.D. and commissary, and Mr. Rich. Davys, mayor of Leicester, and others of his brethren with the rest of the parish; the sayd Thomas for expressing of his mind instead of words, of his own accord used these signs; first he embrac'd her with his arms, took her by the hand and put a ring on her finger, and laid his hand upon his heart, and held up his hands towards heaven, and to shew his continuance to dwell with her to his lives end, he did it by closing his eyes with his hands and digging the earth with his feet, and pulling as tho' he would ring a bell, with other signs approv'd."—*Concordat cum originali.*

Oct. 6. Lond. Sept. 29. Thursd. the rev. Mr. Francis Wise was lately presented to the vicarage of Harlow in the county of Essex. (This from the Reading Post for Oct. 3. N.B. This Wise hath a donative

¹ Roger Bouchier, son of Thomas B. a poor person of the city of Oxford, was matriculated as servitor of Gloucester hall, July 14, 1695, being then fourteen. *Reg. Matric. AZ.*

besides, and is fellow of Trinity coll. Oxon. Custos archivorum of the university, and the intruding second librarian of the Bodleian library, which is really my place.)

Oct. 12. In August last past a person unknown came to Cutt-Hedge-Inn in the liberty of Long-parish near Andover, Hampshire, very well drest, and mounted on a steed worth 20 guineas, and having two small twigs in his hand, he came in and desired the landlord (Mr. Robert Webb) to give him correction, which the landlord at first seemed unwilling to comply with, but at the gentleman's further intreaty, he called in a lusty porter, which was at the house, and the gentleman (having himself untrust his breeches) caused the porter to take him at his back, and the landlord with the twigs aforesaid paid him on the bare buttocks until the blood ran: for which the gentleman was very thankful; which, the better to express, he treated the landlord and porter, and so went off unknown.¹

Oct. 19. Wedn. 14° Kal. Nov. Oxonii in Anglia Sanctæ Fredesuuindæ virginis. Mart. Rom. St. Frideswide flourished about the year 740. She was the ornament and patroness of the most illustrious city and university of Oxford. Her father's name Didan, a person of noble quality, and her mother's Safrida. From her infancy she had an aversion from all delicacies. She usually lay upon the hard pavement. A great part of the night she spent upon her knees, or

¹ In the collection of letters attributed, although falsely, to lord Lyttelton, the following singular narrative is recorded. It forms a fitting companion to Hearne's Cutt-Hedge-Inn story, from which it may probably have taken rise.—See Appendix, No. XVI.

prostrate upon the ground. Her ordinary diet was barley-bread, with a few herbes and roots, and her drink only water. By her example twelve other virgins forsook the world. She dedicated herself wholly to religion by her parents' leave. By the munificence of the king she built a monastery, into which she entred with her companions, and passed the greatest part of her time in prayer and fasting. Alard or Algar, a young prince, being smitten with her beauty, she leaves the monastery, and flies to Oxford, whither Algar pursued her, but was struck blind as he entered the city, but restored to sight by her means, at his repentance. Princes were afterwards scrupulous about entering the city at that gate. Out of thankfulness she built another monastery, in which she spent the remainder of her life in purity and divine contemplation. This was at Oxford, and there she was buried, and after her death her immaculate body reposing there, became the principal ornament of the city. There is a shrine, called St. Frideswide's shrine, now, at Christ Church.

Plate in the treasury of the Monastery of Faversham.

(From a MS. in the hands of Mr. West.)

1. One piece of the holy crosse closed in gold, and set with stoncs.
2. A crucifix silver and gilt weight 50 $\frac{3}{4}$.
3. A mitre with pearl.
4. A staffe with a crosse. The staffe silver parcel gilt. The crosse silver gilt and enamel'd.
5. A pontifical ring of gold with 4 other gold rings, $\frac{3}{4}$ iii et dimid.
6. II ouches of silver set with pearl.
7. IX chalices with their patents of silver gilt, pond. 150 $\frac{3}{4}$.

8. II censers of silver and gilt, pond. 140 $\bar{3}$.
9. A navet of silver, pond. $\bar{3}$ 16.
10. A bell of silver. II paxes of silver parcel gilt,
 $\bar{3}$ x. and IV crewets of silver, pond. 26 $\bar{3}$.

Plate in the Abbots chamber.

1. A standing peice all gilt with a cover, pond. $\bar{3}$ xxx.
2. A flat peice of silver with a cover, pond. $\bar{3}$ xii.
3. A salt of silver with a cover, $\bar{3}$ 16.
4. II gilt spoons, pond. $\bar{3}$ i.
5. VI spoons of silver with knobs like strawberryes,
pond. $\bar{3}$ vi.
6. V masors with covers, pond. $\bar{3}$ xiiii.

Plate in the fraternity.

1. VII masors with III covers, pond. $\bar{3}$ lxxxii.
2. VI silver spoons, pond. $\bar{3}$ iiiii.

Plate in the portery.

1. A masor, pond. $\bar{3}$ ii.
 2. A salt of silver with a cover, pond. $\bar{3}$ vi.
- Summe total of the silver plate was $\bar{3}$ 454 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Of gold in rings, $\bar{3}$ iii.

Besides the piece of the Holy Crosse, the Crucefix,
mitre, staff and 2 ouches of silver set with pearl.

The price of the Horses in the Stables.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In ye first stable VI horses, price		6	0	0
In ye 2d stable V horses, price		3	6	8
In ye 3d stable V horses, price		1	13	4
In ye 4th stable IV horses, price		1	0	0
Item 2 mares	price	1	6	8
2 mares	price	1	0	0
<hr/>				
Horses and mares 24	price	14	6	8

Oct. 20. This being the coronation-day of George duke of Brunswick, commonly called king George, there was mighty jambling of bells very early in the morning at several places in Oxford.

To James West, esq. at N^o. 7 in Figtree court, in the Inner Temple, London.

DEAR SIR,

I hope after you went from Oxford¹ on Thursday last, you, and the young gentleman that accompanied you, met with a pleasant entertainment at Tetsworth, and that the next day, after you had parted with that young gentleman, you got safe to London. I fear 'twill be long before I shall have the happiness of seeing you again. I have paid the four shillings you left with me for Jerry at Godstow, and the same day (as I often do) I drank (as I most heartily wish and desire) your health at that place.

The little book you gave me of the third order of St. Francis, called the order of Poenance, is a curiosity. But then 'tis nothing near so rare as the little book of three sheets of paper, *De Scriptorum Britannicorum paucitate*, written by Nic. Carr, which you shew'd me at Godstowe, and which I looked over with much pleasure. This Carr was an elegant writer, and 'tis a curious subject that this little book treats of. But I was disappointed in reading it; for I expected, that he would have spoken of the havock made of our writers at the dissolution: but this, as I remember, he does not so much as touch upon. At that time perished also a great many *Tabulæ*, in which were recorded the foundations and transactions in several religious houses. They used to be hung up either in their refectories, or some other publick places, where they might

Oct. 21. Yesterday I delivered back into Mr. West's own hands, his MS. Brute of England, after which Mr. West went for London in the afternoon, lying last night at Tetsworth.

be seen and read by those of the respective societies, as well as by strangers. Of this kind were the *tabulæ* of St. Frideswide, formerly much read by the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, of which place she was the ornament and patroness.

When you see Mr. Granger and Mr. Murray, pray give them my humble service, and be pleased to accept the same yourself from, Dear Sir,

your most obliged

and most humble servant,

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
Oct. 23, 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

Oct. 29. On Thursday night last Mr. Graves of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, who is now in Oxford, shewed me a copper coin of Theodora, the second wife of Constantius Chlorus. It is small. He said he was told it was found near Campden in Gloucestershire. It is a great rarity; all her coins are scarce. On one side is FL· MAX THEODORA AVG *Theodoraæ caput diad.* On the reverse PIETAS ROMANA *Figura muliebris, stans cum puerulo lactente: infra* TR.S.

My friend Mr. Graves was born on April 22, 1677, as he told me last night. He hath an aunt, that is an hundred and one years of age, as I heard him say. She is still a woman that is vigorous, and hath her senses perfect. She is a tall upright woman, and still comely, she having been formerly very handsome. Mr. Graves said, that Dr. Knight (if he survives her) is to preach her funeral sermon, he being very great with her.

The said Dr. Knight is different from Dr. Knight that was of St. John's college, Oxford. He was a Cambridge man, and hath published one vile whiggish

sermon, if not more. He hath likewise scribled and published the lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus, both in 8vo. volumes, and are but miserable stuff. There are indeed divers cuts in them, but they are to please women and children. The life of Erasmus is worse than that of Dean Colet.

Nov. 2. Valerius Andreas in *Bibliotheca Belgica*, p. 866, ed. *Lovani*, 1643, 4°. gives an account of Richard Whyte of Basingstoke and his writings, but mentions no more than nine books of his History, so that even then the *tenth* and *eleventh* books, which my friend Mr. West hath, were extremely scarce.

Dr. Rawlinson (in a letter from London of Nov. 1) tells me that my reflections on Mr. Moyle, at the end of John of Glastonbury, have raised on me a nest of hornets, but he says, by what is already printed, their satyr is as edgeless, as their endeavour strong, to say something spiteful and unreasonable: such a Coryphæus of the party must be defended at all events, and every thing sacrificed to such an occasion to spleen. "Some pretended," says the Dr., "to affirm that there was not only venom in your works, but rank treason. One La Roche, a French Huguenot, who patches for the booksellers a piece he terms *Memoirs of Literature*, I am informed," continues the Dr., "intends not to let you pass by unremarked in his next labours for bread, but hackney writers, and such kind of cattle, are mushrooms of an hour's growth, and forgot almost as soon as born. These," adds the Dr., "are some notices I picked up in conversation, as one cannot always chuse one's company, and one lays under obligations to bear with impertinencies."

Mr. Creech, fellow of All Souls' college, hanged himself in the year 1700. He was one of the most applauded wits we had, and for several curious pieces deserved well of the commonwealth of learning. By the coroner's inquest he was found *non compos mentis*. The evidence for it was very good, being such as had observed him to be melancholly for a some considerable time. He was upon a new edition of the ancient father Justine Martyr, and had prepared several materials for it.

Nov. 5. Sir Norton Knatchbull had a folio MS. which must be of great use, thus intit. in sir Norton's Auction Catalogue, "Dr. Rich. Zouche's Privileges of the University of Oxford, collected into a body, 1659." And in p. 8, there is mentioned to be among his MSS. "A Chronicle of England in English verse," on paper, fol. and num. 157, "John Norden's Abstract of the General Survey of the Soke of Lindesey in the county of Lincoln, with all the mannors, townships, lands and tenements, within, or belonging to the same, being a parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall, 1616, fol.¹

Nov. 6. Mr. Willis of Whaddon-hall told me last night, that Mr. Francis Peek, who is printing the antiquities of Stanford in Lincolnshire, which he calls *Academia tertia Anglicana*, was formerly his servant. For being a poor servitor of St. John's coll. in Cambridge (I think Mr. Willis said, his mother was a poor woman, that worked for her bread, being a sort of semstress), Mr. Willis took him to his house at

¹ The original MS., or a contemporary copy, is among the Moore MSS. in the Public Library at Cambridge. E. Peacock, F.S.A.

Whaddon, before Slyford was with him, where he wrote for him, and drew some things, he being an expeditious scribe, and good at drawing. After some time Mr. Willis discovered him to be a *****; for he not only preached in a certain church without being in orders, but betrayed the family concerns of Mr. Willis, who thereupon quite discarded him. He is a batchelour of arts, and is now a clergyman. He hath got some good papers of other men's, particularly of one that is dead, and formerly undertook the antiquities of Stanford, and by the help of these he may make a good book, he being himself (what Mr. Willis acknowledges) a man of parts, and no mean scholar, tho' very conceited.¹

Mr. John Dryden, the great poet, was buried in Westminster abbey among the old poets in May 1700, being carried from the college of Physicians, where an oration was pronounced by the famous Dr. Garth, in which he did not mention one word of Jesus Christ, but made an oration as an apostrophe to the great god Apollo, to influence the minds of the auditors with a wise, but, without doubt, poetical understanding, and, as a conclusion, instead of a psalm of David, repeated the 30th ode of the third book of Horace's odes, beginning, *Exegi monumentum*, &c. He made a great many blunders in the pronunciation.²

¹ For an account of Peck see Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, and *Anecdotes of Literature*, as well as some additional particulars in Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*. Neither of these writers was aware of Peck's obligations in early life to Browne Willis, nor of their subsequent disagreement. Peck, in after life, mentions Willis with respect, dedicating a plate in his *History of Stanford* to him, in which he is termed "that curious and communicative antiquary Browne Willis, esq."

² See an interesting account of Dryden's funeral in Malone's

Nov. 13. On Thursday the 3d of this month was hanged at Tyburne Anthony Drury, for robberies on the highway, (he having particularly robbed the Bisseter waggon of a great sum of money, &c.) in the 28th year of his age. After the death of Mr. Harrison, late chaplain of Christ Church and minister of Magdalen parish in Oxford, his widow, (an elderly body, though Mr. Harrison was a young man,) who was daughter of Mr. Arthur Violet, (who had been esq. Beadle of Div. of the univ. of Oxford,) was married to this Drury, who married her purely for her money, a great deal of which he soon spent, and so left her. He was a person of good natural understanding, and might have lived in great reputation, and very happily, he being very famous for curing smoaky chimnies, for which reason he was commonly called *the Chimney Doctor*, and got considerably by this practise. But after he was married to Mrs. Harrison, she thought such a profession too low, and would therefore have had him to leave it, which he declined. This and the difference of their age, (she

Life prefixed to the Prose works of that illustrious writer. The extract from Hearne given above corroborates, in great measure, Malone's confutation of the false statements of what took place on that occasion, related in one of Curll's compilations (the *Memoirs of Congreve*), said to have been written by a Charles Wilson, esq., but really penned by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. Hearne, who was no admirer of Garth, would have delighted in the story of the grave physician's falling into the "old beer barrel" in the midst of his oration, had such an event ever taken place. See Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 361. In a subsequent vol. (115, p. 17) Hearne writes, on Tuesday, April 30th, 1700, about nine o'clock in the evening died John Dryden, esq. the celebrated poet, aged 69, leaving behind him 80 lbs. per annum to his wife, and as much to his son, with a new comedy in MS. About two days before his death he finished a satyr against sir Richard Blackmore, with as much spirit and vigour, as if it had been wrote in the flower of his age.

being an old woman to him.) as well as her cross ugly humours, (which killed her first husband, who was a mighty goodnatured man,) made him very uneasy, and conduced to his ruin, to say nothing of his having another wife, with which he was charged in Newgate by the minister, but waved it, and would not give a direct answer. He was born at Norwich of honest creditable parents, who gave him good education for business, and instructed him in the principles of religion. At the place of execution he appeared with abundance of courage; he said King the waggoner was the only person who put him upon robbing the Bisseter waggon, as also the Banbury waggon, and his own wife of £4, but that he only got two or three shillings from her. He complained of his wife's unkindness, but forgave her. He called to a gentleman at the place of execution, and gave him some directions relating to his estate. He also gave several advices to the spectators, desiring them to live holy, virtuous, and godly lives; and he hoped to be saved thro' the merits of Jesus Christ, and died apparently penitent.

About the year 1704 a young gentleman (a commoner) of Magd. hall in this university, who was son to the learned Dr. Inett, being drinking with three others, after they had drunk ale for some time 'twas concluded to drink brandy upon it; which they did in such a quantity, that they all fell asleep. After some time, three of them awoke, and found the other, Inett, quite dead, and he could never be recovered, the strength of both liquors exhausting his spirits. Richard Barlow of the parish of White Waltham died A.D. 1705 suddenly, having before drunk considerable quantity of ale and brandy.

Nov. 15. On November 9th last called upon me Edward Harley esq. late gentleman commoner and master of arts of Christ Church, (son of auditor Harley,) he being going with his lady (sister of Mr. Morgan of Tredegar) into Wales. This Mr. Harley is a fine gentleman, being much given to books, and a friend to scholars. He hath one son (being his first child) about a quarter of a year old, by his lady, who is a very great fortune to him. [He hath another son since, December 6, 1727.]

Nov. 19. "Some days since died at his chambers "in Gray's Inn, the Rev. Mr. Bishop, a nonjuring "clergyman." N.B. This Mr. Bishop, whose Christian name was William, was a very honest man, and was of Trinity college Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of M.A. Feb. 19, 1683. Dr. Charlett used to call him his cousin Bishop. He did not like Anthony Wood's way of writing lives, so that being once talking with Anthony, Anthony told Mr. Bishop he would write his life. Prithee, Anthony, says Mr. Bishop, hast a mind to have a good cudgel? upon which Anthony forebore.

Nov. 21. Mr. West tells me, in a letter, that he had seen that day a noble book finely printed, with a great number of beautiful cutts, in a large folio, which because he takes it to be a very great rarity, he hath sent the title, viz. *Succint genealogies of the noble and antient houses of Alno or de Alneto. Broc of Shephale. Latimer of Duntish. Drayton of Drayton. Mauduit of Werminster. Greene of Drayton. Vere of Addington. Fitz Lewes of Westhornedon. Howard of Effingham, and Mordaunt of Turvey justified by public records, antient and extant charters, histories and other*

authentic proofs, and enriched with divers sculptures of tombs, images, seales and other curiosities by Robert Halstead." London, printed in the year of our Lord MDCLXXXV. Mr. West judges rightly that the said book is a very great rarity. I do not remember any thing distinctly about it; but I think I have seen it. I would fain have some short account of this Halstead, who and what he was,¹ and whether he was a man of learning.

Nov. 30. One Mrs. Anne Toft, wife of William Toft clothworker of the town of Godliman within three miles of Guilford in Surrey, was delivered of nine creatures resembling rabbits at several times in the month of October last, and since that time she hath been delivered of eight more, in all seventeen. All papers are full of this, as are also many private letters, and 'tis so well attested by several chirurgeons, physicians, and others, (among which is Mr. John Howard, chirurgeon and man-midwife in Guilford, who delivered her, women midwives being after one rabbit came from her afraid to proceed,) that no doubt is made about the truth of the fact.² Dec. 8. The woman that has been delivered of seventeen rab-

¹ This Halstead is supposed to be a fictitious name; and the book, in reality, to have been compiled by Henry earl of Peterborough. See a good account of it in Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual* 11, 862. The British Museum certainly has two copies, one of which came amongst the library formed by that zealous book collector king George the Third, and given to the nation by king George the Fourth: the second by the late Mr. Grenville. For further mention of this rarity, and the libraries in which it may be found, see Gough's *British Topography*, and that most useful, but now nearly forgotten, book the *Censura Literaria*.

² Hearne concludes this subject Apr. 21, 1727. Mary Toft the Godalmin rabbit woman was (April 8) discharged from her recognizance at the quarter sessions, Westminster, there being no prosecution.

bits at Godalmin is come to town by order of his majesty, and is lodged in the Bagnio in Long Acre, where there is a great resort to see her. Dec. 23. Mary Toft, the rabbit-woman from Godliman, is ordered to be prosecuted upon the statute of Edw. III. for being a vile cheat and impostor. There is a very great resort of all manners of people to see her in Tothill Fields, Bridewell.

Dec. 5. On Friday last in the afternoon was a convocation for electing a minister of some west country living,¹ which falls to the university upon

¹ This was the rectory of Loxore in Devonshire. Hearne's account is curious, as shewing us the combinations of colleges in his day. It will be interesting to Oxford men if I take this opportunity of recording the results of a few elections in the university which I have casually met with in my academical researches.

<i>University contests for Chancellor.</i>	
1759. Lord Westmore- land	321
Bp. of Durham	200
1762. Lord Litchfield	321
Lord Foley	168
1809. Lord Grenville	406
Lord Eldon	393
Duke of Beaufort.	238
<i>Burgesses.</i>	
1679. Dr. Perrott	224
Sir Leoline Jen- kins	204
Dr. Oldys	104
Hon. Mr. Lane	45
1705. Mr. Bromley	325
Sir Wm. Whitlock	214
Sir Hugh Mack- worth	110
1721. Mr. Bromley	334
Dr. Clarke	275
Dr. King	162
1736. Mr. Bromley	329
Mr. Trevor	126
1750. Sir R. Newdigate	184
Mr. Harley	126
Sir E. Turner	67
1768. Sir R. Newdigate	352
Mr. Page	296
Mr. Jenkinson	198
Dr. Hay	62
1806. Sir Wm. Scott	651
Rt. Hon. C. Abbot	404
Mr. Heber	275
1821. Mr. Heber	612
Sir John Nicholl	519
1829. Sir R. H. Inglis	755
Rt. Hon. R. Peel	609
1847. Sir R. H. Inglis	1700
Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone	997
Mr. Round	824
1852. Sir R. H. Inglis	1369
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone	1108
Dr. Marsham	758
1853. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone	1022
Mr. Perceval	898

account of the patron's being a Roman catholic, in the room of Mr. Charles Reeve M.A. late of New

<i>Margaret Professor.</i>		1818. Mr. Cooke . . .	180
1691. Dr. Maurice . . .	40	Mr. Bliss . . .	122
Mr. Sykes . . .	35	Mr. Heyes . . .	107
1705. Mr. Wynne . . .	33	<i>Professor of Poetry.</i>	
Dr. Baron . . .	27	1741. Mr. Lowth . . .	233
1728. Mr. Jenner . . .	34	Mr. Lisle . . .	214
Dr. Leigh . . .	24	1751. Mr. Hawkins . . .	176
1783. Dr. Neve . . .	77	Mr. Thompson . . .	131
Dr. Bandinel . . .	53	1793. Mr. Hurdís . . .	201
1827. Mr. Faussett . . .	42	Mr. Kett . . .	181
Dr. Nares . . .	33	1842 (no poll but on a loose	
Mr. Shuttleworth . . .	19	statement of votes pro-	
1833. Mr. Heurtley . . .	53	mised.)	
Mr. Woodgate . . .	46	Mr. Garbett . . .	921
Mr. Hansell . . .	22	Mr. Williams . . .	623
Mr. Foulkes . . .	20	<i>Vinerian Professor.</i>	
<i>Camden's Professor of History.</i>		1777. Mr. Woodeson . . .	231
1688. Mr. Dodwell . . .	104	Mr. Rooke . . .	226
Hon. Mr. Finch . . .	98	<i>Clinical Professor.</i>	
Dr. Aldworth . . .	86	1785. Dr. Wall . . .	196
1720. Dr. Harrison . . .	177	Dr. Vivian . . .	194
Mr. Denison . . .	104	<i>Aldrichian Physic.</i>	
Mr. White . . .	92	1803. Dr. Bourne . . .	323
1772. Mr. Scott . . .	140	Dr. Williams . . .	238
Mr. Bandinel . . .	115	<i>Curator of the Theatre.</i>	
Mr. Napleton . . .	99	Dr. Butler . . .	96
1785. Mr. Warton . . .	186	Dr. Shippen . . .	65
Mr. Winstanley . . .	107	<i>Public Orator.</i>	
<i>Bodley's Librarian.</i>		1697. Mr. Wyatt . . .	112
1701. Dr. Hudson . . .	194	Dr. Penton . . .	99
Dr. Wallis . . .	173	Mr. Waple . . .	92
1719. Mr. Bowles . . .	106	Mr. Manningham . . .	2
Mr. Hall . . .	77	1745. Mr. Lisle . . .	167
1768. Mr. Price . . .	} equal	Mr. Hind . . .	98
Mr. Cleaver . . .		1760. Mr. Nowell . . .	141
<i>Custos Archivorum.</i>		Mr. Vivian . . .	138
1777. Dr. Buckler . . .	266	1784. Mr. Crowe . . .	58
Mr. Rawbone . . .	97	Mr. Tatham . . .	54
Mr. Price . . .	26	Mr. Burrington . . .	45
1781. Hon. T. F. Wen-		Mr. Sergrove . . .	42
man . . .	221		
Dr. Monkhouse . . .	191		

college, who is dead. This Mr. Reeve took the said degree of M.A. June 14, 1707. He married one Mrs. White, sister of Mr. White the chymist of Holywell in Oxford. He drank very hard, which ended his life. His wife is living. Candidates were Mr. Bourn, chaplain of Corpus Xti. coll., and Mr. Quicke of Christ Church. Mr. Bourn is much the senior. They are both masters of arts. Mr. Bourn had 130 votes and Mr. Quicke only 98. Magd. coll. and Univ. coll. struck in with Corpus. Mr. Bourn had been formerly of Univ. coll.; Dr. Charlett being his uncle. Balliol coll. struck in with Christ Church.

A.D. 1698. A charter passed the seals for the making Gloucester hall in Oxford a college, by the name of Worcester college. Sir Thos. Cook gave for that end £10,000, and Dr. Woodrof pretended to be a great benefactor. Sir Thos. committed the care of that business to the bp. of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet, but Dr. Woodrof put into the charter that the king should have liberty to put in and turn out the fellows at his pleasure, which displeased the bishop very much, who said that kings have already had enough to do with our colleges. Upon this it was reported the bishop would alter his purposes, and give the money to some other place in this university. And Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund hall, said, that if it should so fall out, he did not question but that he should get it for Edm. hall; for bp. Stillingfleet nominated that place at first as most fit; and Dr. Mill had abundance of more interest too with the bp. than Dr. Woodrof. But soon after I heard that things were settled again between the bp. and Dr. Woodrof, by reason of a paper drawn up which annulled what was inserted in the charter with relation to the king;

and thereupon the business went forward, and after some years it was fully ended, and Gloucester hall became a college, notwithstanding the contrivances of the late Dr. Lancaster to have it at Magdalen hall.

Dec. 15. Sept. 26th Mr. Calvert told me that he hath an uncle called Mr. Paston, who is a very curious gentleman. He is a Roman catholic. He lives at Pauntly in Gloucestershire. He married Mr. Calvert's aunt, viz. the lady Anne Calvert. She is his second wife. His estate (at least the greatest part) is abbey lands, and thrives with him, as it is a general observation that abbey lands thrive in Roman catholic hands, though not in others.¹ Mr. Charles Hyde is chaplain to him. Mr. Paston's son married Mrs. Courtney, a lady of great understanding and virtue. They were married in 1725. Her brother (who is a protestant) hath many old valuable writings.

¹ Hearne's remark on the prosperity attending the possession of abbey lands by Roman catholic proprietors is rather unfortunate in this instance. The Paston name, at once one of the most ancient and respectable in England, is, I fancy, now extinct. The last of the family lived at Horton, and becoming involved fell into the hands of an attorney in the neighbourhood, to whom he ultimately became so indebted, that dying, he paid his debt by leaving the estate to this gentleman. There was, if I remember rightly, a suit at law in consequence, which at the time occasioned a great sensation in the county, and on the production of the will, which (having been proved in some consistory court in the country, and erroneously sought for in the prerogative court in London only) was supposed not to exist, the cause was immediately decided in favour of the attorney. Hearne, subsequently, gives many extracts from charters and other documents, relative to the Pastons, which I only omit as not being of general interest. They may however be found in the Diary, under 1726, by the curious inquirer. See a reference to a sir William Paston in Russell's Memorials of Thomas Fuller, Lond. Pickering, 1844, page 32. I cannot refer to a more interesting or accurate little volume.

Mr. Calvert then told me that the great tithes of Kissling near Richmond in Yorkshire belonged to the priory of St. Agatha, i. e. Richmond juxta. The fore-said young Mr. Paston (William Paston esq.) lives at Horton near Badminton in Gloucestershire. This Horton belonged to the church of Salisbury.

Dec. 23. "London Dec. 13. On Friday night the vestry of St. Martin's in the Fields chose the Rev. Mr. Horseley their second reader to succeed Mr. Ellison, deceased, as clerk of the said parish, which is returned worth about £300 per annum." Reading Post, Dec. 19, 1726.

"London, Dec. 13. Dr. John Cockman of Maidstone was lately married to Mrs. Dyke, sister to sir Thomas Dyke of Sussex, bart. This Dr. Cockman, who is younger brother to Mr. Thomas Cockman, master of University college, is a man of a sweet temper, and is ingenious. He had a great practice in his profession of physick at Maidstone, but his first wife being a great fortune to him, upon her death, or rather before, he left off his practice, and came and lived in Univ. college in Oxford, of which he had been formerly a member. By the said first wife (a pretty woman) he had only one child, a daughter, (a pretty young girl,) now living. As for sir Thomas Dyke's sister, she is not very young, but very agreeable, both in her person and temper, and though younger than the doctor, who is about forty-six years of age, yet she is of an age suitable to his. Sir Thos. Dyke was a young nobleman of Christ Church a few years since.

Dec. 25. One Mr. Zachary Pearce, a Cambridge gentleman, who some time since put out a piece of

Tully with a fulsome dedication, hath just published a sermon in 8vo. preached by him at London at the consecration of some new church there (*viz.* in London) by bp. Gibson, at the end of which he hath added an essay, about the original of temples. In which essay he often quotes Dr. Potter bp. of Oxford's *Antiquities of Greece*, as if Potter had anything extraordinary, not observed before by Meursius, whereas indeed Potter is nothing but Rouse improved from Meursius, as any one may immediately perceive that will give himself the trouble of considering impartially. And whereas many very curious new observations might have been made, (several relating to the Greek coins,) Potter, hath not made so much as one; the study of those coins &c. being quite out of his way. This Pearce also speaks of sir Isaac Newton as the genius and glory of this isle, and makes him as great a chronologer as he is a mathematician. There is no doubt that sir Isaac is a very great mathematician, but in chronology he advanced paradoxes and new opinions, and being no classical scholar, (as I am well assured he is not,) he must be at a loss for reading, to know what the ancients delivered of such and such affairs, and 'tis too late to begin reading now at his great age, though I cannot find that he thinks much of death.

1727. Yesterday I was told by Mr. Francis Gwyn of All Souls college, that Dr. Pearce Dod told him, that when the college of physicians at London waited lately in a body on the queen, as they call George the present elector of Hanover's wife, she said, in the hearing of the said Dr. Dod, to one by her, by way of sneer, *enough to kill a whole nation*, which words are much resented, especially by some, and indeed

many, particularly the tories, are much nettled at the present proceedings, this George II. continuing things as they were before, and in all probability will act, if we may judge from his beginning, with an higher hand than George I. His late speech to the parliament gives great offence to the tories, because he commends the last parliament, and would have such another chosen, speaks well of the dissenters, &c. But king James may be glad of this, since, if matters go on so, his interest must needs be thereby much strengthened. For the tories will be thereby forced to be for him, whereas if they should be now put in place, they would be all against him, as I heard one of them say myself very lately. As for George I. 'tis very remarkable that he died on the 10th of June (the 21st in that country), being the birthday of king James, and not at one clock in the morning on June 11th, as the world is made to believe on purpose that it might not be thought he went out of this life on so remarkable a day as king James's birthday, whose kingdoms he had so long and so unjustly usurped. The said George I. was quite rotten and eat up with whoring.

1726-27. *Jan. 3.* Dr. Humphry Hody died on Jan. 21, 1706, in the 45th year of his age, at which time I heard Dr. Grabe say that he was an older man than Dr. Hody, so that Dr. Grabe must have been at least 51 years of age when he died. The said Dr. Grabe was a Prussian by birth, and in his own country a Lutheran, but disliking some things of that persuasion, he writ a book or two in his own language, shewing his dissent from some particulars, which, as I think, being answered, and he being uneasy, he came into England, and coming acquainted with Dr.

Mill, principal of Edmund hall, he proposed to publish several books, one of which was to shew, that the church of England excells all other churches. But Dr. Mill and others put him by this design, as thinking (and very rightly) that he was very unqualified for such an undertaking, as he was a foreigner not thoroughly acquainted with our affairs, and being still in some things a Lutheran. Instead therefore of writing upon the church of England, they put him upon *Spicilegium Patrum*, which he had also proposed, and accordingly he printed two vols. of that work in 8vo. during his residence at Edmund hall. After which, being made chaplain of Christ Church, he laid by that design, (for he was a very fickle, unsettled whimsical man,) and put out an 8vo. vol. of a piece of Justin Martyr, and intended other parts, but did not, leaving the rest for others, which accordingly was done, and then he set upon an edition of Irenæus, and finished it, though had it been to consist of several volumes, he would certainly have laid it aside. After this, leaving his chaplainship, he settled at London, and put out bp. Bull's works in folio, but without the bp.'s leave, adding many things of his own, which are far inferior to the bp.'s. Then he set upon the Septuagint according to the Alexandrian MS., and printed some parts of it, and prepared the rest for the press, which hath been since published by Mr. George Wigan, now principal of New Inn hall. But Dr. Grabe was so weary of this work of the Septuagint, that I have often heard him say, he wished he had never undertaken it. However, his friends prevailed with him to go on, though during his being upon it he made an excursion into matters of controversy, and writ and published a little 8vo. book against Mr. Whiston, printed first in the Theater at Oxford,

and since the Dr.'s death at London. In order to the writing of which book against Mr. Whiston, (which was afterwards answered by Mr. Whiston,) he was obliged to take one or more journeys to Oxford to consult MSS., in one of which journeys he happened to receive a bruise in his breast from the coach, which occasioned his death. The Dr., after he had left his chaplainship of Christ Church, where he never officiated, had an hundred a year pension settled upon him from queen Anne, but 'twas very rarely paid him, as I have heard him complain more than once, in so much that he wanted money, and would often borrow of friends, and 'twas his general complaint that he could not get generous subscribers heartily to promote and encourage his learned labours. 'Tis certain he was a worthy man, and what he hath done in ecclesiastical affairs is extraordinary. Yet he was far from being that great man some have extolled him for. He had no classical learning. His judgement was not great; his stile was poor. He received orders as of the church of England, of Dr. Wm. Lloyd, bp. of Worcester, but he did not then receive the sacrament, nor did the bp. offer it him. Indeed Dr. Grabe (who was intirely for consubstantiation) never communicated with us. When he was of Edm. hall and of Christ Church, he would frequent the chapell prayers, as he would constantly go to the publick churches, but then he would never receive the sacrament at any of those times, but he used to go to London, and for some time he received at the hands of Mr. Edward Stevens, after the manner of the Greek church, and after Stevens' death, I have been told, from some Lutheran; but how he received at his death, I have not learned, tho' some have said he received from Dr. Hickes. In short, I could

never understand otherwise, but that Dr. Grabe was very unsettled, and was for setting up a religion of his own framing. In some things he was a Lutheran, in others for the church of England, in others a papist; I mean he was for some of the errours of the church of Rome, though at the same time I have heard him at a public coffee house bitterly rail (for which he was checked) against the pope, calling him antichrist &c. He was in many things very credulous and very superstitious, and for some time (though he changed his mind afterwards) he used to keep saints' days as strictly as Sundays, and was unwilling to work himself or to let others work for him on those days. He had strange fancies about spirits, and when he heard of a fire, (as there was one at Edm. hall while he was there,) he would presently cry out that there were spirits. His way of writing was to have a bottle of ale, brandy, or wine stand by him, and every three or four lines of his writing he would drink thereof. He was a man that mightily delighted in women's company, and he was very sweet upon them, in so much that at last he mightily desired a wife, and he had made his addresses to a daughter of sir Sebastian Smith's of Oxford, but she was married to Dr. Gardiner of All Souls' instead of Dr. Grabe, who had then other young women in his view. Dr. Grabe died (as I have noted elsewhere) in a dubious condition, and cowardly, if what Mr. Samuel Gale told me be true. The earl of Oxford sent him money upon his death-bed. What he did for him before, I know not; it hath been said, very little. The erecting a monument is popular, befitting such as make court to the house of Hanover. I have heard Dr. Grabe say, that he preached and read lectures, though not in orders, for about eleven years before he came

to England. When he was here I very much assisted him in things relating to MSS., and transcribed from old MSS. a vast number of sheets for him, some of which he printed, and some are now among his MS. papers in the Bodleian library. At the same time I was also a great assistant to Dr. Mill, Dr. Hudson, &c. When Dr. Grabe came first to Oxford, he had not much Greek, but at length, by Dr. Mill's help, he became well versed in such Greek as is used in ecclesiastical writings. So I have often heard Dr. Mill say. He was withal a man of so much vanity as mightily to court and desire applause, and would talk of obelisks and asterisks, and of his own undertakings before all persons, even such as were perfectly ignorant and illiterate, on purpose that he might be commended by them. He always wore a wig while he was with us, at least as long as I knew any thing of him, which I note, because Mr. West hath observed, that he is in the statue represented in his own hair. He was a man of a mean presence, and by no means personable. His eyes were so fixed as if he looked two ways at once. Yet he would fain be thought an handsome man. These are many of the severe remarks that used to be made upon Dr. Grabe, and among the rest even by his friend Dr. John Mill, to whom (what I should have observed before) he wrote a letter that is printed in 4to. about the Septuagint. Notwithstanding all which, Dr. Grabe was certainly a good, pious man, and what he did with respect to ecclesiastical learning is prodigious.

Jan. 4. Last Friday was a tryal (that lasted several hours) at St. Mary's in Oxford about presenting to Cherlebury in Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Brabourn. Upon which vacancy St. John's col-

lege put in their claim, though they had never presented before, it belonging (it seems) to them after such a number of years had been expired, which happened now to be the case. Dr. Heywood of St. John's college was presented by the college soon after Dr. Brabourn's death. But a caveat was put in against his institution by one Saunders of Gloucestershire, who pretended to the right of presentation because they had had it before, and Brabourn's wife was a Saunders, and would fain have had it in behalf of her son, young Brabourn. On Friday morning the said Turner presented one Allen in opposition to St. John's college. Both the bp. of Oxford and his archdeacon, as well as Dr. Irish, judge of the court, sate. There was a great auditory. Council from London for both sides came down, *viz.* Dr. Wills for St. John's college, and serjeant Hawkins for Turner. Many gave out that 'twould certainly go for Turner in behalf of Brabourn. But the matter appeared too plain for the college, and the jury brought it in for St. John's college, to the confusion of Brabourn and all that were for him.

Jan. 5. Memorand. that formerly the Theater printers at Oxford kept no other holydays at Christmas but the three days immediately following Christmas day, and the Circumcision, commonly called New Year's day. The other days, excepting Christmas day itself, they used to work, not so much as keeping Epiphany, or Twelfth day, holyday, only at night they did not use candles, a thing of note, because the custom hath of late been altered, so as little work is done during the 12 days.

Jan. 7. The parsonage of Blechingdon near Wood-.

stock was given to Queen's coll. in Oxford at the request of the founder, Robt. Englefield, by king Edw. III. 9 Jul. anno regni 17, A.D. 1343, and the year following 27th March (*viz.* A.D. 1344) he gave the said college the wardenship of the Hospital of St. Julian at Southampton, commonly called God's house. This hospital was almost destroyed by fire by the rebels temp. Car. I. Robt. Englefield himself was warden of that hospital.

Wm. Muskham, rector of the church of Dereham in Cumberland, built Queen's coll. gate next Edm. hall, and certain chambers on the north side of the said gate temp. Edw. III. before the year 1352: the said gate is still standing, as also the chamber over it, built likewise by Muskham, which chamber was the very chamber in which prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) lived when he was a member of that college. John Ross in his history of England, that I printed, hath noted this. And there is a note about it in one of the windows of the chamber. My late friend, Charles Eyston of East Hendred in Berks, esq., not long before he died, being in Oxford with one or two other honest, worthy gentlemen, and understanding from me that that was king Henry Vth's chamber, had a mighty desire of seeing the inside, which accordingly I obtained, and Mr. Eyston earnestly desired of the gentleman then residing in it, that he would use his interest that this chamber might not be pulled down with the rest, now at this time of erecting new buildings in the college. But what will be done I know not, though I fear the worst; especially since they have pulled down the old refectory which was on the west side of the old quadrangle, and was a fine old structure that I used to admire much, and should have ad-

mired it the more had I seen the old ænigmatical inscriptions, and the arms of the several benefactors of the college, with which it was once adorned. But these were destroyed long before the refectory, which was lately pulled down, and the name of Muskham (who gave 160 marks for building it) quite forgot, as is also that of one John Wharton, who gave 4 pounds to the refectory, in order to repair and adorn it, in the time of King Henry VIIIth.

Jan. 9. The abbat of Abington used to keep court in an house on Grandpont bridge in St. Aldate's parish, Oxford. St. Aldate was bishop of Gloucester, and cut Hengist king of the Saxons in pieces. Grandpont bridge consists of above forty stone arches. Brian Twyne looks upon Friar Bacon's study on Grandpont bridge as a fiction. Without doubt he had an observatory in that place. The lower part is very old, though the upper part be new. It is now the waterworks. I have spoke of this study in my glossary to Peter Langtoft. East Bridge street in St. Clement's parish, by Oxford. Magdalen bridge, Oxon, was built by Wm. Waynfleet, founder of Magd. coll., yet there was an older bridge according to Twyne, who tells us from the book of the hospital of St. John Baptist, that king Henry III. founded the said hospital, not far from the bridge. He confirms it from *Florilegus*. But Leland tells us of a ferry only then. If there was a bridge, 'twas only a foot-bridge, as indeed there is a tradition that formerly there was only a foot-bridge there.

Jan. 10. Yesterday morning died old Mr. Michael Burghers, of St. Peter's parish in the East, Oxford. He was born at Amsterdam in Holland, and being

an engraver, when young he came into England, and after some time settling in Oxford, he worked as a journeyman to Mr. David Loggan the university engraver. Upon Loggan's death Burghers himself was made the university engraver. He was looked upon as the best general engraver in England, and had always till very lately, within these two or three years, a vast deal of business, so that being withal a very industrious man, he got a vast deal of money, and purchased a pretty estate in Oxford. His wife hath been dead several years. His only daughter (and I think only child now living) is the wife of one Welman a barber in St. Peter's parish. The old man was so foolish as to make all he had over to them some time ago, whereupon they wanted to be rid of him, and for some time they kept him a prisoner in his own house; for he and they lived all together in a house of his by East gate; and gave out one while that he was gone to Holland, and another that he was at Hackbourne in Berks, where his son in law Welman hath some estate, and all this that he might not come out to pay his debts. For they having got all, the old man was reduced so as to borrow money, and run in debt other ways. It is true, the old man was, in many respects, a great villain, and a very debauched person. Yet for all that, they should have taken all possible care of him, and not have starved him as they did: Had he had the comforts of life, he might have held out (as all think) ten or a dozen years longer, and yet was about fourscore when he died. He was a very strong man, and had a vast stomach. He was struck with a palsy a few days before he died, which if it had been known to physicians and apothecaries in good time, they might (as I am well assured) in all pro-

bability have recovered him so as he might have held out a good while longer, but, it seems, they thought their father had lived too long already.

Jan. 14. In an old imperfect Psalter in English which I have in 4to. used in the 2nd year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, is this written at the beginning:

"Popery was not quite downe, till the third yeare of Qu. Eliz. This Psalter was the Liturgy used in the second yeare of her reigne."

"The papists frequented the churches untill her seventh yeare."

Jan. 24. The famous Dr. Pocock assisted Mr. Selden very much, as Selden himself is pleased to acknowledge in several places, particularly in his edition of Eutychius' *Origines Ecclesiæ Alexandrinæ*, which Origines is only a small inconsiderable fragment of Eutychius' *Annales* that Pocock himself afterwards published in Arabic and Latin. Indeed Selden, notwithstanding his great pretences, had but little skill in Arabic, and he made use of others' help in that, as in many other things. His design of printing these Annals was purely out of his hatred to episcopacy. His Commentary upon them, which is large, is a mere rhapsody, learned indeed and full of reading, but generally like his other performances injudicious. His efforts against episcopacy are but weak, and yet he did what he was able.

Jan. 25. On the 5th July 1724, Dr. Rawlinson writ me a letter from Rome, at which time my friend the Hon^{ble} Benedict Leonard Calvert, esq. was there also, to whom the Dr., as Mr. Calvert hath since told me, was antiquary at Rome. The Dr.

speaks of that great variety of agreeable objects which daily, not to say hourly, are the entertainments at that place of the curious. Books indeed describe, and travellers talk, but Horace's rule, he observes, is exactly true, that

“Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
“Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.”

The Dr. roved, as himself says, out of the common road of travellers. He made excursions into Sicily, where every spot of ground, every rock or wave of the sea, recalled to his mind either Homer, Virgil, Claudian &c. If I admire, says he, the grandeur of old Rome in its great remains, I pity the fate of more antient and more spacious Syracuse, whose ruins and vast circumference strike with terrour, and in viewing Rome I only review Sicily plundered of her treasures by Marcellus, who by the spoils carryed thence enriched and adorned this capital. With what astonishment do we behold the subterraneous grottos and catacombs of Rome? No less, continues the Doctor, am I amazed in curiously prying into those of the Syracusan tyrant, where he spent a life in the greatest profuseness and luxury, but alas! this city, this wonder of the world, has suffered more from violence than time. The frequent earthquakes and convulsions of nature may be added as a melancholy circumstance. In those countries the works of nature are equal, if not superior, to those of art. Mount *Ætna* is to be seen, not described. Heights almost inaccessible, precipices horrible, and streams of fire which strike terrour into the hardest. The condition the Dr. saw it, when thereon, gave reason to fear to forty miles around. Of the ravage and destruction which attend those dreadfull erup-

tions the antient and modern story is full. All the country around abounds with fabulous history, the rape of Proserpine, the planting of corn by Ceres &c. are too trite but barely to mention. Old Homer's Cyclops seem still to sweat at their forges, and the Cyclopum scopuli near Catania remind the famed escape of Ulysses. The doctor goes still on, and speaks of his brother's going into Arabia, of the pleasures in travell, and of the satisfaction himself enjoyed on that score. This, says he, and much more was not able to satisfy the appetite of my more curious brother, who now perhaps traverses the burning sands of Arabia, or rather visits some sacred ruin recorded in holy writ. It is his good fortune to see some at least of those seven golden candlesticks whose lights once shone so bright as to dazzle and confound error and paganism. Constantinople, the seat of the Eastern empire, he has viewed doubtless with pleasure, though *quantum mutatus ab illa* as in the time of Constantine. I cannot but own, I innocently envy him the pleasure one must naturally receive from a visit to parts of the world, from what we see here so widely different, and with much impatience I await his return here for the holy year, to gratify my curiosity with the bare repetition. The itch of curiosity none know but those who feel it, and none feel it more terribly than the traveller: at first setting out, foreign countries are only a change of air, but when a little language is attained, and some knowledge of the customs &c. of the nations we converse with, the terrible notion of absence gradually wears off, and we only admire the folly of our former way of thinking: *Omne solum forti patria est* may be applyed to the contented and easy, as well as the heroes, and the notion of banishment only is a

sting to us: this consideration will sweeten, and a due reflexion will render not only easy, but delightful, even such a state of life to those whose unhappy circumstances oblige it. As to myself, continues he, a voluntary absence is highly agreeable, a few books, and fewer friends occupy all my hours: sometimes I retire to some shady ruin, and frame ideas of its antient grandeur, or with father Kircher build an imaginary palace in the air; other times read a page in an old author, and force a stone or two, the slender remains of what he enlarges on, to speak perhaps even more than ever he designed, or so much as dreamt of. Dr. Rawlinson tells me that my observations at the end of John of Glastonbury on Mr. Moyle's works have raised, he hears, a nest of hornets, or rather waspes against me; such are the antagonists of our * * * * and the patrons of Moyle, from whom, the Dr. says, I may expect severity, though probably no shadow of arguments; the poyson such sort of creatures spit. Mr. Serjeant of the tower published two vols. of Moyle's works, as he is informed, (and indeed I had been told so before by Dr. Woodward, Mr. Serjeant's name being also subjoyned to the preface,) though contrary to the knowledge say some, others against the consent of Moyle's son, now on his travels. Arthur Hammond (known formerly for his noisy tory eloquence, since a Proteus, since a beggar, said to have attempted the life of the chevalier on his Scotch embarkation, at present a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, and prostitutur of his pen for bread) has added a third of Mr. Moyle's works by himself formerly reprinted. The Dr. at the same time takes notice, that they see there lately published the Memoirs of John Kerr, esq., an honest Scott, or, in Burnett's phrase, a true Scott, in which he severely

lashes a German ministry which he with great assurance affirms us governed by, and that all our offices are sold &c., and many more reflections, which, the Dr. says, he dares not stain his paper with, as he knows not what terms like those of Mr. Kerr might even here bear. The author, says the Doctor, is dead, the truth of the MS. is sworn to as left by him, and such a warrant, prefixed to the first part, of leave to keep company with the late queen's enemies on purpose to betray them, such an instance hardly to be produced in history.

Feb. 3. I hear that complaint being made to the Vice-Chancellour Dr. Mather by some, particularly by one Mr. Ayscue of the Vice-Chancellour's own college (Corpus Christi), of some passages in Mr. Coningsby's 30th of Jan. sermon, there was a meeting on that occasion on Wednesday last, of the Vice-Chancellour and some other heads of houses and doctors, some of which I hear were Dr. Shippen, principal of Brazenose coll., Dr. Dobson president of Trin. coll., Dr. Butler president of Magd. coll., Dr. Holland warden of Merton coll., Dr. Gibson provost of Queen's coll., Dr. Felton principal of Edm. hall, Dr. Terry canon of Christ Church; and that Mr. Coningsby being called, he appeared, but his notes being demanded, he pretended he had lost them, upon which he was ordered to preach no more before the university for two years. What the passages of offence were I hear no further than that he should, in commending king Charles I., say that he was a prince that was not an alien by birth, and that he preferred to dignities in the church men of true worth and learning. Also that he said, all rebellion was unlawfull. From such expressions K. George

(as he is stiled) was looked upon as reflected upon for preferring such as he does, and the revolution to be branded. I am told Mr. Coningsby's sermon was well delivered, that 'twas a good honest discourse, and that all were very attentive (that heard it) without the least smile, as often happens when any stinging passage comes from a sermon.

Yesterday in the afternoon Mr. Prujean of St. Clement's parish near Oxford, an honest sensible Roman catholick, telling me that the day before, *viz.* Shrove Tuesday, the workmen, as they were digging for gravell on the north side of Holywell church, in the garden between the holy well and the church, they had found several human bones, I went down thither upon that occasion with him. When we came they had filled up part of one of the holes, and so covered a good number of the bones, *viz.* the skull and some others, but I saw the two shank bones of a man in the gravell, which they covered with it again, and I am of opinion (and I think there can be no doubt made of it, what I have also formerly mentioned) that the north wing of the church hath been down many years, which when standing it made the church (which is dedicated to the holy cross) to be in form (as without doubt it formerly was) of a cross, and I believe that the said wing might come as far as this skeleton now discovered, tho' part of the churchyard was also on this north side. For westward under the tower in the same garden, as the workmen dug at the same time another hole for a necessary house or house of ease, they found other human bones in the gravel, several of which (one being a piece of a skull) I saw yesterday, and, two or three of the workmen being there, I could not but exclaim against this act of building an house of ease upon

sacred ground, and declare my resentment that part of the churchyard should be turned into a cabbage garden, that being the use to which the whole garden is at present employed, as part of other churchyards lying to the north side of the respective churches are also turned into cabbage gardens, particularly part of the churchyard of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford. I wish we could learn how far the churchyard of Holywell extended northward, and that care were taken to make some separation from the rest of the ground, that hereafter what belonged to the church and churchyard might not be turned to a prophane use. But I fear my wish is in vain: how long since the bodies were buried, to which the bones now discovered belonged, I cannot learn, but it could not be before Henry VIth's time, because till his time the inhabitants both of Holywell and Wolvercote used to burie their dead at St. Peter's in the East, to which Holywell and Wolvercote are chapells of ease. I well remember the burying of two, *viz.* old Rich. Heathfield a shoemaker and his wife, who both died within half an hour of one another, in that part of the churchyard, that is on the north side of St. Peter's church, according to their own desire, though there be now no sign of their grave. No fragments of any coffin nor no stone coffin appearing where the bones at Holywell were found, I am of opinion, that the bodies were buried in winding sheets only, a practice much in use formerly, even in queen Elizabeth's time.

Feb. 20. About ten days since I met with and purchased for 2*d.* (though for its rarity and curiosity it be worth a crown) a little printed thing in English verse with a dedication in prose before it, intituled

In honour of Abingdon, or on the seaventh day of September's solemnization 1641. By John Richardson serjeant of Abingdon in the county of Berks. Printed in the yeare 1641, 4to. It is dedicated to the worshipful the major, bayliffs, and burgesses of Abingdon. The king and parliament had published and decreed, that on the said 7th of Sept. 1641, every parish should keep a festival (religiously to be performed) in honour of the great peacemaker, upon account of an accommodation with the Scots. Calena is here made to be Oxford. K. Cissa is made to be founder of the abbey. Many of the ruined battlements of the abbey then (1641) to be seen. The crosse then standing, which is here called *unparralleled* and *harmless*, but threatned to be destroyed. St. Helen's bells (what I never heard before) are called Aaron's bells. Christ's hospitall near the churchyard wall. Where were also Royse's fruitfull nurseries, out of which the carle of Pembroke's gardens were supplied. There is now no nursery, nor any tradition of one. The said 7th day was a Tuesday. The festival was proclaimed, because a joyfull peace was concluded betwixt the Scots and us. St. Nicholas' bells called honest Nick's low bells. The hundred and sixth Ps. sung by two thousand quoristers at the crosse. The figure of K. David upon the crosse, though afterwards destroyed by hairbrained separatists, an epithet made for that crew by the author. Mention of the skilfull serjeant Corderoy. Mention of the well-known antelope in Abingdon. A great deal of money collected that day for the poor. The author a cavalier.

Feb. 21. Mr. Baker sends me in a letter the title of the first edit. of Fox's Martyrs, as he took it from a perfect copy, viz.:

“ Actes and monuments of these latter and perilous
“ days touching matters of the church, wherein
“ are comprehended and described the great per-
“ secuting and horrible troubles that have bene
“ wrought and practised by the Romishe prelates,
“ speciallye in this realme of England and Scotland
“ from the yeare of our Lorde a thousande, unto the
“ time now present &c., gathered and collected ac-
“ cordinge to the true copies and wrytinges certifi-
“ catorie, as well of the parties themselves that suf-
“ fered, as also out of the bishops’ registers, which
“ were the doers thereof; By John Fox. Imprinted
“ at London by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate
“ benoth St. Martins’, Anno 1563, the 20 of March.
“ Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.”

Mr. Baker never saw more than one perfect copy of this book, and that among the late bishop of Ely’s (Dr. More’s) books, now out of its place, for he cannot find it, as before.¹

Feb. 23. John Ward of Hackney, esq., having on the 11th instant received his sentence at the King’s Bench bar, Westminster, to pay a fine of 500*l.*, to stand an hour in the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, accordingly he stood in the pillory on Friday the 17th before Westminster Hall gate, pursuant to his sentence. It seems it was for forgery; being prosecuted by the duchess of Buckingham, he having added to some writing a cipher too much. A vast concourse of people was

¹ The copy, given by the author, at Magdalen college has been already noticed at p. 218. There is a copy among archbishop Wake’s books at Christ Church, and others will be found in Douce’s collection in the Bodleian.

assembled on this occasion, and a soldier was sent to the house of correction for throwing an egg at him. At his being taken down he fainted, being extremely weak. I have been told he had been before expelled the Parliament house.

Feb. 26. The following extracts from a register at Abingdon were sent me by Mr. James West of Balliol coll. on Feb. 17, 1726. He being then at London. Who made them I know not, but they were taken anno 1638.

Abingdon com̄. Berkes.

Taken out of a kind of legger booke remayning in the New Hospitall of Christ in Abingdon upon the xiiiith day of Sept. 1638, which booke was written by one Francis Little, sometymes maior there, the 20th of September, Anno Domini 1627.

The monastery of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary of Abingdon was buylt by Cissa, king of the West Saxons about the yeare of our Lord Christ 600. It was destroyed by the Danes Ingor and Hubba about the yeare 871. It was reedified by Edred the xxviith king of the West Saxons about the yeare 926. [F. 956 vel potius 955.]

It was dissolved by king Henry the Eight in the yeare 1538 in the xxixth yeare of his raigne. The revenewes thereof were yearly 204*l.* iis. 8*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

In the 12th yeare of Rychard the second, the brotherhood of the Holy Crosse in St. Helen's was at Abingdon. It is supposed the inhabitantes of Abingdon founded it very antiently. It was first a fraternitie and an hospitall of the Holy Crosse, then after the suppression it was made the hospitall of Christ.

Borford and Culham bridges were remade over Teames by licence of king Henry the fift in the fourth yeare of his raigne, Ano. 1416.

John Huchion and John Banbury compounded with the abbot of Abingdon for the ground whereon to buyld the bridges and to make the waye. Upon St. Alban's daye John Huchion layed the first stone in the king Henry the fift's name, witnes the west windowe in St. Katharines Isle in St. Helen's church. King Henry the fift was founder of the bridges.

Jeffrey Barbour, a marchant of Bristoll, was a benefactor to the buylding of the bridges. This Jeffrey Barbour was buried on the xxist day of Aprill, 1417, in the monastery of the blessed Virgin Mary of Abingdon.

At the dissolution of the abbey the brethren of the Holy Crosse perceaving that amongst the rest of those strong and statlye buyldinges the fayre and goodly church of the sayd monastery should be throwen down, and the monuments therein utterly defaced, they therefore, out of a thankful and Xtian respect to the memory of this bountifull benefactor to the buylding of the bridges, removed the monument of stone under which his body had layne buried 121 yeares, and translated his bones with great solemnitye unto St. Helen's church, and there interred them in St. Katharynes ile with the former monument over them which remayneth to this daye with this inscription. "Hic Jacet Galfridus Barbour mercator de Abendon quondam Balivus Bristoliæ qui obiit vi- cesimo primo die Aprilis Anº. Dn¹ 1417, cujus anime propitiatur Deus."

Sir Peter Besils of Besils leigh com. Berk. knight, a principal benefactor to the buylding of the bridges, by his will dated the xxiiird of October, 1424. 3rd

Henry vith. gave landes to the maintenance of the sayd bridges. He gave his executors 600*l.* to make restitution for any wrong that he or his ancestors had done to any man, and if nothing was required, then that mony to be given to the poore and to repayre high wayes; he appoynted his body to be buried in the church of the preching friars in Oxford, unto which church he gave 120*l.* to make six windowes in the north ile.

Sir John Golafre was a principall benefactor to the fraternitye of the Holy Crosse, for xiii. Henry vith, 1434, he gave his manor of St. Helen's and divers other lands com̄. Berks, for the relief of the poore and other workes of merceye.

Henry the sixt, 20th of October, in the 20th yeare of his raygne 1441, by his letters patentes appoynted the sayd John Golafre amongst others, to be one of the founders for making the fraternity a corporation. This John Golafre builded at his owne charges the new bridge in Oxfordshire; his fame grew principally by martiall deedes, but spread and settled itself by good workes, and not long before his death was knighted. He was owner of seventene manors in Oxford and Berkes. He lyeth buried in Fyfeild church, com. Berkes, in a monument of stone as a warelik knight, he had issue one only daughter and heyre married to John de la Pole, erle of Lyncolne, sonne to John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth, sister to Edward the fourth and Rychard the third, who proclaymed the sayd erle his nephew heyre apparent to the crowne of England after the death of his owne sonne. It is very probable that in the tyme of Henry vi. the fraternitye of the Holy Crosse built the crosse now standing in the market place as a monument of theyre name, and for an ornament of

the towne. And it is the more likely, for that at the late repayring thereof the coate of armes belonginge to sir John Golafre, knight, who lived about those tymes, was found in a scutcheon upon the sayd crosse, and no doubt at the buylding thereof was a speciall benefactor thereunto, and had his armes placed there to honor his name, and to retayne his memory for his bounty and liberalitee. Besides he was one of the commissioners which were appoynted by Henry vi. his letters patentes to found and make the sayd fraternitie a corporation as before declared, which crosse or monument was repayred, gilt and garnished, an. 1605, (3rd Jacobi) in the tyme of Thomas Mayot, gent., maior of the towne, by the benevolence of the knightes, esqres and gentlemen of Berkes and other countyes (whose coates of armes are set up in schuchions upon the sayd monument) together with some contribution of the inhabitantes of the townes and other country villages adjoyning, by the paynes of the relater, *vizt.* Francis Little, with the expence of more than thirty poundes of his owne mony, about the cost and charge thereof.

The fraternitie of the Holy Crosse in Abingdon in Henry vi. tyme, being there where now the hospitall is, did every yeare keepe a feast, and then they used to have twelve preistes to singe a dirige, for which they had geven them four pence a peece. They had also twelve minstrells, some from Coventrye and some from Maydenhith, who had two shillinges three pence a peece besides theyre dyet and horse meat; this was in the raigne of Henry vi. Observe that in those dayes they payd theyre minstrells better then theyre preistes.

Theyre feast they kept yearely on the Invention of the Holy Crosse, *vizt.* the third of Maye. They had

at theyre feast six calves iis. iij*d.* a peace ; sixteen lambes xii*d.* a peace ; 80 geese 2*d.* ob. a pcecc ; 800 egges which cost five pence the hundred, and many marrowe bones, much fruit, spice, a great quantity of mylk, creame and floure (wheat was then at xii*d.* the quarter in the 23rd of Henry vi.) besides what theyre servantes and others brought in, and pageantes and playes and May games to captivat the sences of the zelous beholders, and to allure the people to the greater liberalitey, for they did not make theyre feastes without profit, for those that sate at dyner payed one rate and those that stood payed another.

Sir John Mason, knight, whose father was a cowherd of Abingdon, and his mother sister to a monke of Abingdon abbey, which monke brought him up a scholler, provided him a place in Oxford in All Soules, where he was fellowe, procured the erection of the hospitall and the incorporation of the towne as at large is set downe, with his risinges and the great advancementes he had under king Henry viii. and other the kings and queens succeeding. He was chancellor of Oxford, ambassador twice or thrice, imprisoned once upon suspition of treason, sett free by Henry the eight, and in great favour, and a privy counsellor ; excellently well learned, much liked of by sir Thos. More, who entreated king Henry viii. to place him at Paris in the university there out of hope he had he would prove a great commonwealth's man, and so he did. He was master of the hospitall twelve yeares eleven moneths and three dayes, he lived sixty-three yeares, sawe five princes reigning in this realme, viz. Henry vii., Henry viii., Edw. vi., Mary and Elizabeth. He died the xxth day of April, 1566, 8th of Elizabeth, and lieth buried in the north chancell of St. Pauls in London.

Jeffrey Barbour and sir John Mason, two especial benefactors, died both upon the same day of the moneth, 149 yeares asunder.

Barbour gavè money to buyld the bridges, and Mason procured meanes to maynteyne them.

Upon Mason's tombe are engraven certeyne verses in Latin which this relator hath caused to be Englished thus :

If ere a wise and faythful statesman were,
If any to his countrymen were deare,
If ere were fit ambassador elected,
Who truth and goodnes for themselves respected,
Mason was he. All England can this prove,
By the nobles' favour, and the coñmons' love.
Five several princes in his time did live,
To some of which good counsell he did give :
Threescore and three he lived : his ashes rest
Here in this earth ; his soule in heaven blest.
Anº. 1566.

His wif for Mason did this tombe ordayne,
Where after death she shall be joyned agayne :
A son and nephew did these verses make
For both his father and his unclo's sake.

March 1. Dr. William Nicholson having been lately made archbp. of Cashel, died a few days afterwards as he sate in his chair in his study. He was a bold, confident man, and his historical libraries are full of gross mistakes, which however he cared not to acknowledge. He was of a large size as to his person. Dr. Hiekes complimented him much for his skill in the Runic language.

March 2. On Tuesday last called upon me Mr. Wilson,¹ bach. of arts of Christ Church, son of Dr. Wilson bp. of Man. He is lately come from that island, where he hath been detained a good while, (almost two years,) which hindered him (he having been like to have been drowned) from coming to Oxford to determine last year, for which reason he determines this Lent. He told me of a new sort of money, (silver and brass,) coyned lately for that island. It seems before they had only brass, of which there was only three hundred pound worth coyned, which makes it scarce. He told me that his father is about publishing the N. T. in Manks and English, a thing never done before. He told me his father sent bp. Gibson a compleat tract of the Isle of Man written by himself, but that 'tis strangely mangled by Gibson in his late second ed. of Camden's Brit. I wish the bp. of Man would give it separately.

March 3. The Friars of Brethren of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of Captives. This order had its beginning A°. 1198 under the pontificate of pope

¹ See p. 170. This Mr. Wilson, after he had graduated as a D. D. at Christ Church, removed to St. Mary hall, where is a good whole length portrait of him. He was an eccentric, but very benevolent man, a furious politician, the friend of Wilkes, and a great admirer of Mrs. Macauley. See an account of him in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. I believe he ended his days at Bath, where his valuable library, which abounded in curious books, was afterwards dispersed. There is a very pleasing anecdote of him on record. Hearing of a clergyman in distress, he gave some friend a sum of money for his relief. "Thank you, Dr. Wilson, for your liberality; I will go the first thing in the morning, and this will indeed be a consolatory message to poor ——" "In the morning, my dear ——" said Dr. Wilson; "think how many hours of painful suffering his mind may endure through the night, if you delay your visit; no, my kind friend, go this very evening; go at once!"

Innocent III., St. John de Marta and St. Felix de Valois being the founders. They seem to have been first brought into England by Robert Rokesley, who built them a monastery at Motinden in Kent A.D. 1224. Edm. Plantagenist or Plantagenet, (son of Richard king of Almain &c.,) earl of Cornwall, was a great patron of the religious, particularly of the Trinitarian friers, who came to and settled at Oxford A.D. 1291, 19 Edw. I., being mightily encouraged thereto by the said earl of Cornwall, who obtained for them at Oxford certain tenements of the brethren of St. John Baptist's hospital, on condition that they gave yearly one pound of incense. These tenements stood between East gate and St. Frideswide's gate, on the way that leads into Merton coll. fields, which way is now called Trinity lane, though more commonly Rose lane, from one Rose dwelling there formerly. Earl Edmund's charter bears date at Beckley, on St. John Baptist's day, An^o. 21 Edw. I. A.D. 1293. He founded this place (dedicated to St. Mary) for them to pray for his soul, the souls of his father Richard, and his mother Schenchia, and for the health of the soul of king Edw. &c. William de Hamine was at that time provincial of the order. Earl Edmund ordained that the provincial and his brethren should find five chaplains for ever. Soon after this the inn and chapell being quite built, king Edw. I., at the request of Edmund, confirmed the grant to the fore-said brethren and their successors for ever. About the same time, the warden and fellows of Merton coll., and the vicar of St. Peter's parish in the East, (in which parish the inn and chappell stood,) gave them liberty of having an oratory, a chantry and a cemetery, to bury the bodies of the fraternity in. which was confirmed by the bp. of Lincoln. After

this, being desirous to enlarge their bounds, they obtained of the mayor and townsmen of Oxford a small piece of ground, with the houses upon it, upon this condition, that they should pay yearly 13s. 4d. to them. But this rent being not paid for some years, A.D. 1314, 8 of king Edw. II., an agreement was made, that if it were afterwards neglected, the mayor and townsmen might have power to seize their tenements.

It must now be known, that within East gate on the north side, was a very old chappel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which the friers very much honoured, and for that reason they had a great desire to go thither, and to leave their first habitation as too narrow. It belonged to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, who at first were against their having it, but at last they obtained their desire, and got moreover two or three plots of ground besides. This was a good accession, and was confirmed to them by k. Edw. II. in the 2nd year of his reign. But not long after, *viz.* in the fourth year of the same king's reign, they procured a greater addition, and that was from the mayor and townsmen of Oxford, *viz.* three plots of ground lying under the walls of the town. The first of which plots extended from a postern gate near Smith gate to the area or court of Trinity chapell, near East gate, which area or court was annexed to the said chappell, and was given to the friers for ever by the prior and canons of St. Frideswide. And as for the said postern gate, it was opposite to the present refectory of Hart hall, or rather to Black hall lately pulled down. The other two plots lay on the south side of the area or court of the said chapell, and reached a little tower or turret that was the boundary of the court of Runcevall hall, for all

which three plots or pieces of ground they gave 13s. 4d. per annum to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide. Some time after this, by the licence of king Edw. II. confirmed by king Edw. III., they translated themselves thither; but then this licence was granted them, on condition that they built a chantery in the foresaid chappel for their founder and benefactors, &c. So that, going to this new place, the friers let the area or court lying on the south side of the former chappell to the warden and fellows of Merton coll. for 50 years. Which area or court or plot of ground extended in length from the front of Runcevall hall southwards, to a little tower or turret near the end of the area or court of the said hall, and in breadth between the area or court of the said hall on one side, and the wall of the village of Oxford on the other. These friers flourished very much after this, 'till about the year 1351. When a pestilence happening, they were all cut off to a man, and so the inn and chappell without East gate escheated to k. Edw. III., in whose time and afterwards the minister of these friers at Hundeslowe (for at Hundeslowe on the west side thereof they had an house) transmitted hither one frier to read prayers and to perform other sacred offices. But after this, William of Wickham intending to build a college at Oxford, bought these two plots of ground of the Friers, which they had before purchased of the town of Oxford; viz. An°. 3°. Rich. II. Dom. 1379. I mean those two plots, one of which lay under the walls of the town on the inside of the same, and reached from the postern gate opposite to Smith gate, to the N. E. corner of the said walls, extending from thence southwards to Trinity chapell. But the other reached from the said chapell southwards to the area or

court that had been formerly let to the warden and scholars of Merton coll. The first of these plots therefore being inclosed by the founder of New coll. (*viz.* that on which is built the wall that surrounds the college) and the other lying on the south side of the chappell being restored by the same founder to the mayor and townsmen of Oxford, upon some agreement the 12th year of k. Richard II., (I mean that plot on which, within East gate both on the right and left hand, houses are now built,) as many of the friers as remained, because they had a chappell only within the walls, having first of all obtained power of the king, transplanted themselves to the old inn and chappell situated beyond the gate, both which had, as escheats, belonged to the king for the space of forty years, *viz.* from 25 Edw. III. Dom. 1351, to the 15th of Rich. II. Dom. 1391. But now the mayor and townsmen layd a heavy complaint before the king, that the friers had not for many years paid them the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. The king therefore ordered in the 15th year of his reign his escheator Thos. Barentine to permit the mayor and burgesses to seize the inn and chappell, which accordingly they did, and after that time both of them belonged to them, notwithstanding when the founder of New coll. purchased the foresaid area or plots within the wall, they had remitted to the friers the aforesaid 13s. 4d. The friers afterwards endeavoured to recover them, and for that end applied to the university; but the town kept what they had got, and afterwards reserved only one dwelling for a single priest to perform divine offices in, and the rest of the chambers they let out to scholars who studied there under a principal, and it went by the name of Trinity hall, under which denomination it paid certain rents to the town.

Now as to the two mansions or dwelling houses of these friers at Oxford, I have already noted that Edmund earl of Cornwall founded the first which adjoynd to the lane that leads from Magdalen coll. to the field behind Merton coll. This was by the papal indulgences exempt from tithes and offerings. But as to the other dwelling house, I know not who was the founder; but it fell to ruin after the founder of New coll. had procured the neighbouring spots of ground. I doubt not but once there was some brass lamina in it to signify who the founder both of the inn and chapell here was, much such another as that at Glastonbury, at least the founder, according to an antient laudable custom, now laid aside, used to be commemorated in some Prone. As to the two chapels, the most antient of them, *viz.* that without East gate, was built by Edm. earl of Cornwall, where for some time certain chaplains celebrated mass for his soul. After it came to the town of Oxford, it was used for the new mayor every year, when he returned home from being sworn in the exchequer at London, (for in old time that was customary,) to stop at this chapell and return thanks to God Almighty for his safe return, and to give an alms to the person who read the office, after which he was received by the townsmen, and conducted into the city with great huzzaings and rejoicing. At the altar of this chapell a lamp or wax candle continually burned. And this chapell was an asylum or refuge for criminals. But as for the other chapell, I know not who built it, though it belonged originally to St. Frideswide's, but after the Trinitarian friers begun to dwindle, and the adjoyning area or plots of ground fell to New coll., it quite sunk by degrees, and the very place where it stood is now altogether forgot.

When it was that this fraternity was dissolved, I know not for certain. For it does not appear among the convents that were destroyed in the time of Henry VIII., it being very probable that it escaped then, upon account of it's being called an hall. However it be, this is certain, that when the other fraternities were destroyed, John Amery, a Trinitarian frier, was principal, and at that time certain poor scholars were here educated from stipends, that, according to an old custom, they received of the colleges in Oxford, and here then lived an old hermit or priest, where also he afterwards died. But at last, towards the end of k. Henry VIIIth's reign, Robert Perrot, bachelor of musick, was principal of this hall, at which time the mayor and townsmen letting him the hall and chappell, he pulled both down, and in the same place built a barn, a stable and hogstie.

March 16. Last Monday (13th) the hon^{ble} Dr. Henry Bridges, visitor of Balliol coll., gave judgement about the mastership of that college; when he declared his nephew Dr. Theophilus Lee duly elected, to the great confusion of Mr. Best and his friends; but Mr. Best &c. may thank Dr. Bouchier for this, whom they employed on this occasion as a counsellor, and, he advising them to a new way of electing, by that means Mr. Best (who took that way) lost his point, whereas Mr. Lee's friends, following the old method, (which was to go out of the chappel, and so to come in again one by one and vote, and after voting to recede,) thereby obtained the cause for him. Nor do I doubt but this was the old way in other elections. I find it was so in the abbies, when in elections in their chapter houses they used to retire, when they had severally given their votes,

that thereby matters might be carried on (as they ought) secretly. This I told Mr. Sandford of Balliol coll. and some other of Mr. Lee's friends of, and I hear they made use of what I said, and I am informed, that my book of Adam de Domesham (in which is the form of electing an abbat of Glastonbury) was quoted on the occasion, I having mentioned to Mr. Sandford &c. that form, who therefore made some application to me for the first volume, in which this form is, but the book being still under the press, I could not grant this favour. This Mr. Theophilus Lee bears the character of a good honest man. I wish he may prove such.¹

Sir Isaac Newton was certainly a very great mathematician, and he is justly famed for his *Principia Mathematica* &c., but I cannot learn that he had any other learning, unless it be that he made some sallies by way of diversion into chronology, though I fear his chronological knowledge was no better than Dr. Wallis's, which was but mean, considering his great skill in mathematicks, and many other branches of learning, as appears by what he hath done at the end of bp. Fell's St. Cyprian. When I came first to Oxford, Mr. Francis Thompson, fellow of Queen's coll., was much cried up by many in that college for

¹ Hearne afterwards (March 22nd) says, "I hear, that when judgement came to be given on the said 13th March, the judge and both the assessors agreed that Mr. Best's election was invalid, and that one of the assessors would not allow Mr. Lee's election good, but that the judge (*viz.* Dr. Bridges) and the other assessor agreed that it was valid, and thereupon the judge declared him duly elected. Mr. Best desired the judge's reasons; but the judge, as he ought, declined giving any. This business being over, Mr. Lee came into Oxford, March 21, (being Tuesday,) about five o'clock, with a vast attendance, and immediately took possession."

understanding the foresaid sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, some maintaining that he understood them better than the author then did himself. This Mr. Thompson was a sober man, and a great tutor. He did the college several signal services. The statutes, which I have seen, require an actual fellow to be head, and accordingly he, being actual fellow, stood, upon the death of Dr. Timothy Halton, but instead of an actual fellow they chose Dr. Lancaster, that had left his fellowship many years. This election occasioned a pamphlet, printed by Leonard Litchfield, drawn up partly by honest Dr. Crosthwayt (who always maintained that none but an actual fellow ought to be elected provost,) and partly by Mr. Thompson himself. Some time after a parsonage fell to Mr. Thompson, and he retired to it, and I think he is still living at it, free from the noise, trouble, and mischiefs of elections. Sir Isaac Newton was formerly fellow of Trinity coll. in Cambridge. He died a batchelour. Some years since I heard an eminent mathematician (since deceased) say, that he could mention another person then living, every way equal in mathematicks to sir Isaac Newton, though he had not published. We asked him (for there was one more, a very virtuous gentleman, with us) who this should be. He replied, sir Christopher Wren, who was indeed a very extraordinary man, being an admirable architect, a profound mathematician, and well versed (what sir Isaac was not) in classical learning. It is remarkable, that sir Isaac owed much to some papers he had got of Dr. Hooke's.

March 28. Dr. Rawlinson in a letter from Rome (July 18th O. S. but July 7 N. S. 1724) told me, that among a great quantity of history and antiquities

which he had collected in all parts where his curiosity led him, it is highly probable some duplicates will arise to gratify friends. The money others lavish in equipage, coaches, and embroidery, he put to use this way, and deprived of those gaudy appearances, he had notwithstanding entered as far, and seen as much, perhaps more, than some of our peacocks. Of the remarkable accidents that happened within four years past, which were very extraordinary, he had been a witness. The holy year then approaching, he said, would put an end to his curiosity as to Rome. He said, he highly approved the foundation of the new professorships at Oxford and Cambridge for the modern languages, as certainly useful, if for nothing but to curtail the benefit of tutorage to our young nobility and gentry, from impudent and ignorant French Hugonots and Scotch peddlers. With the languages they will come out with great advantage. For, to our shame at present be it spoken, both tutors and pupils come and go very little skilled in the languages, and that little they often know of the learned languages is useless, as the pronunciation, especially in Italy, is widely different from ours, in a manner unintelligible to us and them, as the Dr., he says, found by experience.

April 4. I hear sir Isaac Newton died intestate, tho', besides a considerable paternal estate, he was worth in money twenty-seven thousand pounds. He had promised to be a benefactor to the Royal society, but failed. Some time before he died, a great quarrel happened between him and Dr. Halley, so as they fell to bad language. This, 'tis thought, so much discomposed sir Isaac as to hasten his end. Sir Isaac died in great pain, though he was not sick, which

pain proceeded from some inward decay, as appeared from opening him. He is buried in Westminster abbey. Sir Isaac was a man of no promising aspect. He was a short well-set man. He was full of thought, and spoke very little in company, so that his conversation was not agreeable. When he rode in his coach, one arm would be out of the coach on one side, and the other on the other. He hath left behind him a MS. chronology compleat, and ordered it to be printed. Some years ago sir Isaac was much troubled with a lethargy, occasioned by too much thinking, but he had got it off pretty well before he died.

From the Reading Post for April 3rd. "The
" corpse of sir Isaac Newton, which was buried on
" Tuesday (March 28) in the abbey, from the Jeru-
" salem chamber, was followed to the grave by a
" great many persons of quality and distinction, to
" shew the respect they bore to that unquestionably
" great man, and six noble peers supported the pall.
" Yesterday (March 29) John Conduit, esq., M.P.
" for Whitechurch, received his patent constituting
" him master worker of his majesty's mint in the
" Tower, in the room of sir Isaac Newton deceased."

April 24. There being a great flaw in the east end of Carfax church, Oxon, this day they began to pull part of the said east end down, in order to repair it.

April 25. Mr. West tells me, in a letter from London of the 22nd inst., that being lately in Cambridgeshire, he spent two days in that university, both which times he had the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. Baker, who was pleased to walk with him, and shew him his college, the library, &c. What hath been given to the library by Mr. Baker himself, is no

small addition to it; Mr. Baker being turned out of his fellowship for his honesty and integrity, (as I have also lost my places for the same reason, in not taking the wicked oaths,) writes himself in all his books *socius ejectus*. His goodness and humanity are as charming, to those who have the happiness of his conversation, as his learning is profitable to his correspondents. The university library is not yet put into any order. They just saw it in heaps. The college libraries make a very indifferent show, compared with our Oxford ones. Mr. West had not time to see abp. Parker's MSS. in Corpus college, but what he was most pleased with, was Mr. Secretary Pepys' library given to Magd. coll. There is a very pretty collection of English history, among which is great store of ancient ballads, several vols. of English heads of learned men, 3 large vols. of original letters of our great men in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edw. VI., queen Mary and queen Elizabeth. The whole contains about 2700 books. He has left them under severe restrictions. They are kept in a room separate from the college library, and are not on any account whatever to receive the addition of one book, which in case they do, the whole collection is forfeited to Trinity coll. Cant.

May 4. Anno 1074, sir Robert Doilley built the collegiate church of St. George, in the castle of Oxford, for secular canons of the order of St. Austin. They were afterwards translated to Osney abbey, and then the house in the castle became an inn for scholars, who were subject to the chancellor of Oxford. Many brave persons were buried both at St. George's and at Osney; but alas! no notice is now taken of them, but they are utterly forgot.

May 5. Yesterday Mr. Graves of Mickleton called upon me. He told me that young Ballard the taylor of Campden is out of his time, and hath very good business at his trade, but that he is now learning Latin, going twice a day for that end to the school-master there, and that he hath a great mind to come and enter of some college or hall in Oxford, but Mr. Graves gives him no encouragement; judging it better (and I think so too) to keep to his trade. This young Ballard's great uncle was a doctor of physick. Mr. Graves hath promised to send me some account of him.¹

May 9. About the year 1075 the Jews began to come much to Oxford. After they were settled, they procured a great many houses, particularly in the parishes of St. Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldate, and heaped up vast wealth. Their dwellings in St. Edward's and St. Aldate's were so considerable as to be stiled the old and new Jewry, and in St. Aldate's parish they had a synagogue, where they had masters that taught the Hebrew tongue, to the great advantage of the university; as there were scholars that afterwards taught in Jewish houses, stiled from thence Lombard hall, Mossey hall, Jacob hall &c., having their names, without doubt, from Jews to whom they had formerly belonged.

May 21. Dr. Tanner told me on Thursday last, when I called upon him, that he had never seen Thos. Key's defence of his *Assertio Antiquitatis Academiae Oxon.* I told him I had it, and that Anthony Wood had seen

¹ The best account of Ballard (including Hearne's memoranda) will be found in Dr. Bloxam's *Magdalen College Register*, "Clerks," pp. 95-102.

it, and mentions it under the title of Examen &c., but that he could not tell what became of it afterwards. The Dr. said 'tis very probable Anthony had it, but perhaps did not care to own it, Anthony being shy of letting people know what he had about Oxford, that it might not be discovered what assistance he had received from others, which certainly were very great. The Dr. said, what Anthony had done ought by no means to be despised, but Brian Twyne (he said, and indeed very justly) was far superior to him.

May 22. Anno 1076 Wm. the Conqueror was at the abbey of Abingdon for some time, with which place (especiall the isle of Andersey, so called from it's being sacred to St. Andrew) he was wonderfully delighted, and therefore both he and his son William Rufus came there often. Here some tell us he first heard of exhibitions settled by k. Alfred on the univ. of Oxford, with which he was much displeased, and therefore took them away, for fear they might encourage the scholars to keep still to the Saxon tongue. But this I look upon as a poor occasion for his withdrawing them, since he had confirmed k. Edward's laws, by which it was established that no scholars nor those of the clergy for any cause should be injured. I look upon the scholars' firmness to Edgar Atheling to be the true reason. As for Andersey at Abingdon, there was in old time a church in that isle, dedicated to St. Andrew, and there was in the Saxon times also a royal palace.

May 29. This being the Restoration of k. Charles II., there was very great and very good ringing of bells in Oxford, but very little and very poor yesterday, which was the birth-day of the duke of Bruns-

wick, commonly called king George. The sermon this day, before the university at St. Mary's, was preached by Mr. Greenaway of Hart hall. Mr. Jonathan Colley being chanter of Christ Ch., he yesterday set a penitential anthem, which enraged the dean, Dr. Bradshaw, to that degree, that after service he sent for and reprimanded him.

May 30. There is just come out in Svo. an English book, being the life of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; the author's name is not added, but I am well assured 'tis Mr. Jebb, who hath done in the same manner (without putting his name) the life of Mary queen of Scots, and that of sir Thos. More. This Mr. Jebb, who pretends to many parts of learning, and is a pretended non-juror also, though 'tis feared he is far from being sincere, (which I am very sorry for,) is a man that bears but an indifferent character. He is turned a meer hackney writer. His collection called *Sedecim Scriptores*, about Mary q. of Scots, is not much inquired after, as I am told. He makes use of several things from my books, some with, and others (as if he had been the first discoverer) without acknowledgement.

June 12. On the 10th of May last; came on in Westminster hall the final hearing of Univ. coll. case, and after a whole day's examining into that affair, 'twas declared by the judges that the king is visitor of that college, and that consequently, what the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and drs. of div. lately did, under pretence of being visitors, is null and void; so that Mr. Denison's plea of being put in by the visitors is quite extinguished, and Mr. Cockman, having been duly elected and duly admitted, is head, and accordingly came

down on Wednesday last, and the next day and since hath in every point acted as head, and so will do. His enemies, who made a most wretched injudicious defence in Westminster hall, are so strangely exasperated and nettled at this victory, that yesterday morning Mr. George Ward, commonly called Jolly Ward, ('tis supposed by the direction of Dr. Bouchier and Mr. Denison,) got into chappell sooner than ordinary in his surplice, usurped the master's seat, read prayers, and afterwards sent for the buttery book, struck Mr. Cockman's name out from being master, and conveyed away out of the hall or publick refectory the master's chair, and this he did as senior resident fellow, which piece of villainy makes many people laugh, who now plainly see the weakness of Denison's cause, when they come to such tricks as this. Mr. Denison does not now seem to stir in the college, he having cut himself out from being fellow, and his fellowship being also vacant, as he is married. Yet, I hear, my lord Arran, as chancellor of the university, hath entered a caveat directed to the duke of Newcastle, secretary of state, petitioning his grace that he would not admit Mr. Cockman (now k. George, as they stile the duke of Brunswick, is beyond sea) as master, till the university hath tryed their right of a visitorial power of that college. But I understand this caveat is only laughed at, as being ridiculous, this matter having been already tryed in Westminster hall, and the king proved to be visitor.

June 25. I was told last night that Jolly Ward of Univ. coll. did on Sunday, June 18th, usurp the master of Univ. coll.'s seat again, and read prayers, insisting to have Mr. Cockman shew something signed either by the king or by the university or some body

else before he submits, and this he had also told Mr. Cockman the master before. As for the university, Mr. Cockman hath denied the doctor's power, and the matter hath been tryed in Westminster hall, and the king is declared visitor. As Mr. Cockman was statutably elected and statutably admitted, there is no occasion for the visitor's hand, tho', I suppose, if they continue refractory and disobedient a proper method will be taken to reduce them to good manners; indeed Ward and such debauchees are not fit for any society.

July 1st. Yesterday I walked from Oxford through Bagley Wood to Bagworth, which, though it be a very pleasant place, yet the old house of the Baskervilles is now almost quite gone to ruin, the family of the Baskervilles being (as I have noted formerly) extinct. Thence I walked (leaving Beaulieu farm on the right hand) to Norcot, where are two old barns, one of which hath several buttresses, and on both at the east end are the remains of a cross, whence I gather that they have been formerly chappels, at least I take that with buttresses to have been a chappell, and perhaps the other might have been an infirmary. This Norcot is very pleasant, and the prior and sometimes the abbat of Abingdon used to be here. Thence I walked to Abingdon, from Abingdon I walked to Radley or Rodley, where sir John Stonehouse hath built a new brick house, but 'tis nothing near so pleasant nor snug as the old large house, most of which (they say) is to be pulled down. The inside and the gardens &c. of the new house are not quite finished. An old woman told me that sir John and his lady are very charitable to the poor, though I had heard the contrary from others. Sir John's eldest

daughter by this lady, (whose maiden name was Penelope Dashwood,) viz. Mrs. Penelope Stonehouse, (a fine creature,) is married to sir Henry Adkins. Walking from Radley I overtook a man with hoops on his back, who told me he had been at work at Radley, and that he was going to Sunningwell, where (he said) he lives. I understood afterwards that 'twas Mr. Thomas Ellys who was prenticed to a wine-cooper in London, where he lived till very lately, when he came into the country for his health, he being consumptive. He is a mighty sober young man, and is brother to the late Mr. William Ellys, of whom I have made mention formerly. Parting with the said Mr. Thomas Ellys I walked to Sandford ferry, and crossing the water, after some little refreshment at Sandford mill, I walked to Mr. Powell's at Sandford, but I did not speak with him, as I designed, he being private in a room by himself taking a nap (tho' his lady being in the country (Worcestershire) where she hath been at least two months, I looked upon this as the most proper time for some conversation with Mr. Powell, who is a very worthy good man, and much beloved). From Sandford I walked to Iffley and so to Oxford.

Sept. 16. On Thursday last (*Sept.* 14) St. Marie's great bell rang out in the evening, as did some other bells, for Mr. Stephen Fletcher of the said parish of St. Marie's, in Oxford, bookseller, who died (I think on Tuesday last) at London of a violent fever, aged 47, being born a°. 1680. He had lived for some time at London, coming down, however, sometimes to Oxford, where his wife and five children lived in his shop. And he kept a shop in Westminster, he having in all a great stock of books, the best of which

he had removed to London. About a month since he was in Oxford, and went thence about three weeks ago; but being ill, his wife went up to him about a fortnight since. He was born at Salisbury, was prenticed to old Mr. Oxland of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, as a bookbinder (Mr. Oxland being both a bookbinder and bookseller), but being out of his time, he never followed the binding trade, but wholly betook himself to bookselling, and marrying a good-natured young woman, he first lived by the Turlgate in Oxford, and afterwards removed to St. Marie's parish. He was a very proud, confident, ill-natured, impudent, ignorant fellow, peevish and froward to his wife (whom he used to beat), a great sot, and a whoring prostituted wretch, and of no credit, though he always made a great stir and bustle.

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